FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WRITERS, ARTISTS UNION PLENUM ENDS WORK

AU192120 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Summary] The extended plenum of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania, which is analyzing and working out the decisions of the Eight AWP Congress on the development and further progress of literature and the arts, continued its proceedings this morning in Tirana. Numerous writers, artists and literary critics spoke at the plenum about the achievements of our art and literature, particularly in recent years, as well as on future tasks. The speakers stressed the importance of mirroring life in our country as fully as possible and to strengthen proletarian partisanship.

At the conclusion of the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered an important speech. At the beginning of his speech, he stressed the great historic importance of the Eighth AWP Congress and of the report delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha. He also pointed out the good work being done by the various sectors of propaganda and culture, including the sector of literature and the arts, in studying the important materials of the congress.

Speaking about the essentialness of a further qualitative elevation of our artistic works with regard to both content and form, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that it is the party's opinion that literature and the arts have successfully coped with their tasks, and that their contribution is present in all fields, but they are presently required to raise themselves to an even higher level in conformity with the general political, ideological, cultural and professional standards of our people and with the tasks set out by the party for the near and more distant future.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke about the party's solicitude for literature and the arts, and the achievements attained in recent years. He stressed that nearly 830 titles of artistic books have been published during the 1975-80 period, not including the not inconsiderable number of books translated from other languages. In 1981, the public was offered 160 new works. We are now also producing 14 artistic movies annually, which has not been attained even by a number of countries larger than Albania. After expressing his high appreciation for the discussions that took place in the plenum, Comrade Ramiz Alia drew attention to the fact that it is also necessary to study and analyze the causes of a certain schematism observed in literary and artistic works. He then spoke about the preservation and strict implementation of the principle of partisanship in literature and the arts, which constitutes a fundamental prerequisite for the very existence of socialist art. Writers and artists must be politically-minded and revolutionary militants, they must be in direct and constant (?contact) with the work and struggle of the masses. Our artistic works must tackle fundamental questions, be broadly inspired and address a wide mass of readers. They must be such as to be of prolonged value and influence and inspire many generations. Life must be mirrored deeply in the arts, with all its real conflicts and contradictions, with the efforts of the masses, under the party's leadership, to overcome and meet all difficulties and advance further.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke also about some problems of the current international situation. The extended plenum was declared closed by Dritero Agoll chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists.

Ramiz Alia Address

AU211614 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 21 Mar 82

[From the speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia to the Albanian Writers and Artists Union Plenum held in Tirana on 18 March]

[Excerpt]

- The superpowers have practically transformed all the regions of the world into arenas of political, economic, ideological and military clashes -

The present-day international situation, he said, is rather disturbed and complicated, it is fraught with general war and local wars, just like it is fraught with liberation struggles and the revolution, therefore, as Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out in his report submitted to the 8th congress, just like imperialism is able to lead the world to a new catastrophe, the peoples, too, through their struggle, are able to prevent imperialism from doing this and save mankind from another great disaster.

This struggle of the peoples is imposed and becomes an historic and imperative necessity, not only due to the fact that the global strategy of imperialism and social-imperialism aims at establishing the world domination, not only because their actions, to a great or small extent, directly or indirectly, affect the interests of all the countries, but also due to the fact that actually, the United States and the Soviet Union have materially started this attack to realise their hegemony.

The superpowers have practically transformed all the regions of the world into arenas of political, economic, ideological and military clashes. Even if their armies have not yet clashed directly, they do it through their vassals and mercenaries. There is no armed conflict, there is no hotbed today, in which, on one side, or the other the hand of the United States or the Soviet Union is not felt.

- The Balkans, too, is not escaping the rivalry of the two superpowers for the domination over and subjugation of the peoples -

One of these hot areas of rivalry is the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Such has become also Europe, the largest military forces the superpowers have outside their national territories, the bases and the largest depots of conventional and nuclear weapons are to be found there. The Balkans too is not escaping this rivalry for domination over and subjugation of the peoples.

Under these conditions, it is required from us not only to sharpen the vigilance to the direct and indirect dangers that threaten our country, but also to increase our mobilisation in order to strengthen more and more our country, to strengthen the unity of the people and their ties with the party, to develop economy at fast rates, to steel the defence of the country.

- At present the Yugoslav Titoites have unleashed a great propaganda campaign against Albania and everything Albanian -

During these past four decades numerous enemies have threatened our freedom and independence, all-round plots, intrigues and blackmail have been exerted against Albania, but the Albanian people, led by the party, relying on their own forces and being convinced of the correctness of their cause, have come out triumphant over all of them. This has occurred in the past, this will occur also in the future.

At present the Yugoslav Titoites have unleashed a great propaganda campaign against Albania and everything Albania. This attack full of chauvinist spite and venom has been joined by all, publicists and historians, high-ranking police and spies, top state personalities and diplomats, plenums are being held, platforms are being worked out, articles are written and speeches are being held to prove that Albania and the Albanians wherever they live are threatening Yugoslavia with its destruction and the world with its catastrophe.

All this propaganda and all these actions have several targets, first of all, they want to present in a dark light the policy of our party and state, to sully the good reputation Albania enjoys in the world, to exert pressure and blackmail on it. On the other hand they aim at hiding the chauvinist denationalising actions being perpetrated at present by the Serb rulers and the Yugoslav Government officials in Kosovo.

- No campaign and no hostile propaganda can denigrate the policy of our party and state and less so force it to move from the principles -

But no campaign and no hostile propaganda can denigrate the policy of our party and state and less so force it to move from principles. It is a fact that the international public opinion has evaluated the wisdom, correctness and justice of our stand towards Kosovo and Yugoslavia, something which is reflected also in the world press. This has made the prestige of our state in the foreign world increase further, that its word be listened to still more. In the mean time, the falsity of the anti-Albanian propaganda of the Yugoslav authorities has come to the fore, the doubt and disbelief in their words have increased, their actions against our republic and Albanians who live in Yugoslavia are being exposed and condemned even more openly.

Likewise, none of the attempts of the Belgrade leaders can mask the grave tragedy of the Albanian population in Kosovo and other territories in Yugoslavia, its national and social oppression.

- The oppressive and denationalising measures in Kosovo are being intensified in all the fields -

The events taking place in Kosovo now testify to the fact that the oppressive and denationalising measures are being intensified there in all the fields. The rights of the Kosovars sanctioned by the status of the autonomous region are being attacked, education in the Albanian language is being restricted and Albanian pedagogues and teachers are being laid off en masse.

Under the absurd and ridiculous pretext that allegedly the Albanian culture is irredentist, the history of Albanians, their folklore, literature, the best national traditions and customs are being attacked and sullied in Kosovo and elsewhere. "Dangerous" for "the tranquility" in Kosovo is now being considered not only Naim Frasheri and Bajram Curri, [Albanian poet and patriot respectively] but also Scanderbeg [Albanian national hero] whose name has been removed even from some schools, as it happened in Tetovo. Even the white woolen caps are declared symbols of "irredentism".

- The question of Kosovo has become an issue of the day not only for Yugoslavia, but also for the world public opinion -

A year has elapsed since the population of Kosovo unmasked in a tragic, but clear way before the Yugoslav and world public opinion, its grave situation and laid the problem of granting Kosovo the status of the republic in the framework of the Yugoslav Federation. Now, the question of Kosovo has become an issue of the day not only for Yugoslavia, but also for the world public opinion. The more days pass, the more one understands the correctness of the demands put forth by the Albanian population of Kosovo. At the same time, the oppressive and discriminating measures Belgrade applies against the Albanian population are condemned more and more by the progressive opinion.

Our party's view has been and is that the way to the solution of the problems of Kosovo is not the aggravation of situations that the Yugoslav leaders create with their actions. We adhere to the view Comrade Enver Hoxha stated at the 8th congress of the party. The road of the correct solution of the problems of Kosovo is that of a realistic judgement, the careful listening to the voice of the Albanian population, the wise and cool-headed solution of its demands by the Yugoslav leadership.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT PRESIDENCY MEETS, SETS TASKS

AU222142 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Summary] An extended meeting of the Presidency of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front was held today to determine the ensuing tasks of the Democratic Front in implementing the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress. Taking part were also chairmen and secretaries of the districts' democratic front councils. Xhorxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, delivered a report discussing the work of the front organizations in studying, assimilating and implementing the ideas of the congress and the teachings of Enver Hoxha. It was emphasized that the Democratic Front should strengthen the unity of the people and party and raise mobilization of its members. The presidency determined tasks for raising the masses' role in governing the country and further intensifying socialist democracy. It emphasized that the ideopolitical work of organizations should be raised in the framework of the 70th anniversary of independence and the 40th anniversary of the Peza conference.

BRIEFS

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA'S WORKS -- The 35th volume of Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses. The volume contains materials spanning the period February-June 1967, most of which are published for the first time. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 9 Mar 82 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE -- A trade protocol for 1982 was signed today in Tirana between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of France. The document was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myzafer Ahmati and on the French side by (Bertrand Dufourcq), director for Europe at the Ministry of External Relations. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by Marcel Martin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The delegation was also received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. Ambassador Marcel Martin was also present. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 10 Mar 82 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CSSR -- A protocol for trade and payments for 1982 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri and on the Czechoslovak side by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Alois Hloch. The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as by (Vaslav Cerman), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in Tirana. During its stay in our country, the delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 82 AU]

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY -- Tirana, 21 Feb (ATA) -- The protocol on sports exchanges for 1982 between the Committee of Physical Culture and Sports of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Turkey was signed in Ankara on February 19, 1982. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the chairman of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sports, Mehdi Bushati and, for the Turkish side, by the vice-minister of Youth and Sports (Ismail Foki Gynger.) [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 21 Feb 82 AU]

DYULGEROV ADDRESS AT SOVIET TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU221956 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 17 Mar 82 p 1-6

[Greetings message from the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council to the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions, read by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, at the opening session of the Soviet trade union congress in Moscow on 16 March]

[Text] Esteemed delegates and guests of the congress, dear Soviet brothers and sisters,

We have gathered here to celebrate a great event in the life of Soviet society and of the international trade union movement -- the 17th congress of the Soviet Union's trade unions. Your congress gives us the happy opportunity to address these words of fraternal affection and deep gratitude to all working people in the Soviet country, to those people who are the creators of front-ranking experience in socialist and communist practice.

It was with great attention that we listened to the remarkable speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who dealt with the most topical problems of the contemporary world and mapped out the new goals of Soviet society, as well as the enhanced responsibilities of trade unions in communist construction. I am deeply convinced that this speech will be of tremendous importance for the entire international trade union movement which, more than ever, needs unity and an unmistakable class approach in the struggle for peace and for a better future for all working people. (applause)

You, comrades, are fulfilling a great mission, you are determining the working platform of the Soviet trade unions and are working for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people have every reason to consider their future with optimism and to adopt bold plans, as well as to pursue new and much more ambitious goals.

The historical victories of socialist and communist construction are the source of this optimism. These are the fruits of a free socialist labor, the results of the new social system, which is the torch of human progress and serves as an example, as a hope and support for the peoples struggling for peace, democracy and socialism. (applause)

As the accountability report to the congress and the discussions held at the congress confirm, the Soviet trade unions represent a real and authoritative force of social development, without which not even one question pertaining to labor, to the way of life, and to the interests of the worker, the kolkhoznik, the employee, or scientific worker can be resolved. The Soviet trade unions are strong because they are building and relentlessly implementing their work on the principles of Lenin's theory about trade unions. They are strong because they are loyal to the interests and to the cause of the workers class. (applause)

It is of particular importance to stress that anything the Soviet trade unions do and all their experience is of tremendous international significance. As early as in his greetings message to the All-Russian Trade Unions Congress in 1921, Georgi Dimitrov, our people's great son, whose 100th birthday all working mankind will be celebrating this year, stated as follows ... "We are constantly learning from your tremendous experience. This experience is teaching us, above all, that without trade unions deeply inspired by a communist spirit, without trade unions advancing side by side with the communist parties, the full victory of proletarian revolution is unthinkable ... Without all these things a socialist organization of production and the establishment of a communist society are impossible as well." We can repeat these words today because history has wholeheartedly confirmed their truth. (applause)

To us Bulgarians, Soviet assistance and Soviet experience have always been a reliable and strong support (applause). Soviet experience has always been our tested guideline in our struggle and our efforts to achieve socialism. This is why the Bulgarian citizen needs and appreciates Soviet assistance and Soviet experience as his daily bread. (applause) This assistance and this experience are always and everywhere present in our lives. Starting with the first tractor we used to cultivate our cooperative fields, up to the first nuclear power station in our country and in the Balkans -- we owe everything to the Soviet Union. The front-ranking experience acquired and passed on by the Soviet people in socialist labor became the bridges crossed by thousands of their followers in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrades. The international atmosphere in which we live is alarming. Imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, has adopted a trend of overt confrontation and is intensifying its attacks against detente, forcing an unprecedented escalation in rearmament, pushing the world toward nuclear disaster. The trade unions are increasingly becoming an arena of sharp confrontation between the two existing sociopolitical systems. Our class enemies would readily sacrifice everything in order to introduce a split in the international trade union movement, in order to dull the class character of this movement and in order to play certain workers' detachments against others.

This is why the question of consolidating the unity of our ranks against the class enemy and his assistants, the question of being more offensive in the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente and in the struggle for uncovering the aggressive and predatory character of the monopolies, as well as the question of entirely supporting the struggle of working people for their national and social liberation is now becoming particularly significant.

We wholeheartedly support the CPSU peace program and we highly appreciate the contribution of the Soviet trade unions in the struggle for the preservation of world peace, for understanding and cooperation, for the salvation of human civilization from nuclear disaster and annihilation. (applause)

Comrades, within only a few days the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions will be held. The congress will give us an opportunity to map out our tasks in the nationwide efforts for the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. We will assess great new achievements at our congress. There have been difficulties along our path, we have allowed shortcomings to occur, but we have successfully fulfilled our plans. We have taken one more great step forward and our people's life has improved and become more prosperous. The Bulgarian trade unions are now pursuing even greater goals. The main purpose of our work will be to expand the activities and creative spirit of the working people in order to implement the party line for the comprehensive intensification of our economy, for the introduction of new methods of management and for a better satisfaction of the people's intellectual and material needs and necessities. Our responsibilities in propagating socialist democracy are particularly great. We must as widely as possible involve our working people in the management of production and in the administration of the country as a whole.

You can rest assured, dear Soviet comrades, that the Bulgarian trade unions will continue to worthily fulfill their international duty and that we will proceed side by side with you in our joint struggle for our common cause. (applause)

From this rostrum I would like to repeat and confirm Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement that there is no force and there can be no force capable of separating Bulgaria from the country of the soviets! (applause)

May the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet trade unions, between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples strengthen and live for ever! (prolonged applause)

SOLOMENTSEV HEADS USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Meeting with Zhivkov

AU221450 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] On 22 March at the Boyana Residence, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. A cordial and friendly talk took place, during which the leader of the Soviet delegation expressed his excellent impressions of his visit in Bulgaria, which afforded him the possibility to get acquainted with the Bulgarian people's achievements in constructing the developed socialist society.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly evaluated the ever expanding Bulgarian-USSR comprehensive cooperation in implementing the decisions of the two fraternal parties' recent congresses. The talk was attended by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon for the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Solomentsev. The luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov and Kiril Zarev; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union; and Nicho Papazov, chairman of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the luncheon.

USSR Envoy's Reception

AU222022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] On 22 March Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Soviet Embassy for the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev. The reception, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov and Misho Mishev; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People Committee on Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; BCP Central Committee department heads; members of the government; National Assembly members; noted figures from the fields of science and culture, and journalists.

Moscow Coverage of Visit

For Moscow Domestic Service reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by Mikhail Solomentev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 23 March and subsequent issues of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON TALKS WITH GROMYKO

AU221255 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Mar 82 pp 1, 7

[Interview given by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to PRAVDA Moscow staff journalist R. Nittmann "at the end of his stay in Moscow" -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] At the end of his stay in Moscow, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek -- in an interview for [Bratislava] PRAVDA -- assessed the latest Soviet initiatives proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions, as well as the results of the talks he conducted with Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko.

"We can assess the talks with Comrade Gromyko as having been highly positive," Minister Chnoupek said. "The talks have yielded several topical, valuable and concrete stimuli for our joint and premeditated activity on the international forum, which Comrade Gromyko said is one of the strong points of our relations. Further, our talks confirmed that the all-round development of the cooperation and relations between our fraternal countries has today achieved its pinnacle in all spheres -- qualitatively as well as quantitatively. This is because the cooperation, based on regular meetings between General Secretaries L.I. Brezhenv and Gustav Husak, has been constantly deepening."

[Question] How do you assess your talks on current international relations?

[Answer] It is true that in the talks we also exchanged views on the current international situation which is, as we noted, very tense. The important initiatives proposed by Comrade Brezhnev at the congress of the Soviet trade unions -- which we welcome and support, be it the proclamation of a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and their reduction, with the exact definition of conditions for its application and on retaliatory measures in the event of U.S. rejection, or the proposal for a mutual pledge not to start a new round of the strategic arms race, including naval actions -- could greatly help to improve the international situation. We value these proposals as another highly constructive step of the Soviet leadership, proving its willingness to live in peace and its faith in the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement. We will do all we can to help assert these latest Soviet initiatives.

From the talks with Comrade Gromyko it arises that the socialist countries have an adequate potential to constructively influence international relations, a potential which we do not always fully realize and which should be much more actively and more intensively made use of. As for us, the CSSR, we want to make a proper use of it in our specific activity, for example at the negotiations pertaining to the working document we submitted to the preparatory committee of the second special session on disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly.

On the Madrid meeting of the participants in the Helsinki meeting I would like to say that, despite its recent interruption, which was not caused by the socialist countries, we intend to continue to work actively for its resumption and -- in particular -- for it to be concluded positively, with the meeting adopting a decision on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Finally, I would like to emphasize," Minister Chnoupek added, "that Czechoslovakia, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to actively commit itself to the maintenance of peace, the policy of detente and the achievement of progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament."

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS PZPR PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS

AU221233 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 82 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Among the Communists of Piaseczno"]

[Text] Piaseczno is only a few kilometers southwest of Warsaw. Polkolor, the largest enterprise in Piaseczno, manufactures color television sets.

When we met Comrade J. Koc, secretary of the Piaseczno PZPR Committee some time ago, he told us candidly that the situation in the party was difficult. Passivity and temporizing prevailed. Some party members who had lost orientation were a retarding element. Some party members were "contaminated with opportunism and revisionism." We will have to separate ourselves from them, Comrade Koc said at that time. The city committee, too, was facing a trial. The replacement of some economic functionaries in 26 plants was also on the agenda. Some of them had failed politically, others simply were not up to the requirements of their posts.

And what about Polkolor? The situation there was more than difficult. The enterprise party committee was rather undecisive in its work. It operated rather in seclusion. And that despite the fact that "Solidarity" had completely confused the minds of many young people there.

The problems on Comrade Koc's mind were not few. He had come to this function from the post of the director of a vocational school, he had spent years working in the party apparatus. He could not get over the fact that the party had let itself be pushed so far into the defensive...

When we revisited Piaseczno in mid-February, we agin dropped in at the city committee. The time between our two visits was not long. But the changes are discernible. Comrade Koc tells us: one half of the Piaseczno Committee Presidium has changed, we have coopted firm and experienced but also courageous, young people. There used to be only two workers in the Presidium, now there are six. Four directors have had to part with their posts; they have been replaced by people who are not only well-qualified but also politically experienced. As far as primary organizations are concerned, things have begun to move finally. However, at some places -- in the Lamino plant, for example -- it has been necessary to exchange the entire committee. And we are glad that party committee commissions have finally been established and have begun their work. Their scope of activity will now be broader and deeper.

Comrade Jerzy Woznicki, chairman of the primary party organization, and several members of the committee brief us about the situation in the Polkolor enterprise. They speak about their conversations with those who wanted to strike. Jerzy Woznicki admits that, as communits, they do not yet encounter any great support. "Solidarity's anti-party campaigns have left their mark. The fact that not everyone has grasped the necessity of the state of emergency is one of them. And, as the chairman of the primary party organization says, every now and then even a provocative slogan or leaflet can still be found in the enterprise.

Some party members speak out fearlessly in public, but there are also party members who are silent, who are afraid of a conflict. The party organization as a whole has not, regrettably, adopted a position on this matter.

On leaving Polkolor we agreed with Secretary Koc's words: It will take some time before the primary organiztion in Polkolor is as it should and must be -- militant, standing in the lead of everything that happens in the enterprise. Incidentally, the very words of Jerzy Woznicki that their party organization is strong in numbers (800 members, now slightly more than 600) but weak ideologically conceal the answer as to what must chiefly be done.

"We know what we want and what we must do," Jerzy Woznicki told us before we parted. "We must rebuild the entire primary organization from the foundations -- in terms of cadres and methodologically. And, what is the main thing, we must properly arm it ideologically."

LEADERS ADDRESS TRADE UNION CONGRESSES

Lenart, Varga remarks

LD202256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] In their discussions at the congresses of twelve trade unions delegates are assessing with critical frankness the results of their work so far, considering methods of making better use of their resources, and are also pointing out objective problems which they face in carrying out their tasks and expressing the determination to do everything to ensure that the further demanding tasks of building an advanced socialist society are met.

At the congress of the trade union for workers in the chemical, paper, glass and printing industries Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, commended the results that have brought production up to the world level in a number of spheres. He stressed that the way forward lies in combining the advantages of socialism and of the scientific and technical revolution, for they lead to the better utilization of raw materials, energy and production materials in crucial sectors, and to the more effective exploitation of the massive scientific and technical infrastructure. One of the decisive factors in the greater efficiency of our economy is integration with the socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet Union, in science, technology, research and production. Comrade Jozef Lenart also declared that the results of enterprises should be measured not only in tons, but chiefly by a comparison with the world market in the price per kilogram of products, where we presently lag behind. He emphasized that hand in hand with raising the quality of products it is necessary to increase care for people and for the environment.

At the congress of the trade union of agricultural workers, Julius Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee Department, pointed out the need to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. A crucial prerequisite for ensuring the fulfillment of tasks in this year's plan and in the whole 5-year plan will therefore be the more dynamic development of crop production. The primary task of agricultural workers will be the production of bulk fodders in order to effect the development of cattle-breeding.

Indra With Railroad Workers

LD201700 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The congress of the trade union of railroad workers has been addressed by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He highly assessed the socially useful and responsible work of the railroad workers and stressed the importance of further improvement in the quality of their work. In this respect he referred to the address by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th congress of Soviet trade unions. Like the Soviet working people, Comrade Indra added we also concentrate on the utilization of all reserves in our whole economy, and the trade unions play an irreplaceable role in this. Their activity must concentrate on the problems of production and on the substantial improvement of care for working people.

Comrade Indra also spoke about the contradiction between 88-percent participation in competition in the sphere of railroads and our weaker results especially in personal transportation.

He said that the implementation of the Set of Measures consist not only in [word indistinct], the moral responsibility for the certain area of work and its results, but that the principles of correct rewarding will be implemented too. He said that we do not yet make a clear enough distinction between honest and dishonest [word indistinct] and that we cannot get rid of the (?limitations of) false comradeship. The way out is in a joint correct proceeding of the management and trade unions. Only then will trade union meetings become lively, only then will it be possible to find a final solution to a number of problems.

Comrade Indra also spoke about the need for enhancing care for railroad workers in particular for these working in nonstop services, and he expressed the conviction that the blue army will continue to remain the firm backbone of the national economy.

Hruskovic Addresses Miners

LD210016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, conveyed at the congress of the trade union of workers in mining and power industries comradely greetings and thanks for the work which had been accomplished from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. Hruskovic recalled the heroic deeds of the miners, and he highly assessed the labor initiative of the workers in the power and gas industries.

Speaking on current economic tasks, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic said that implementing the strategic line of the 16th party congress for increasing the effectiveness and quality of all work also means increasing the demands for the correct direction of the working people's initiatives. The aim must be higher standards in the mining of coal, geological research and deliveries of power, heat and gas for the needs of the economy and the population. He said we should strive to achieve even fulfillment of tasks and thus even supplies of fuel and power. Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic also discussed at today's aktiv of the trade union of workers in mining and power industries the adherence to the principles of security of work in mining. He further stressed the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in our political system.

Other Leaders at Congress

LD210416 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The congresses of 12 trade unions are being held today and tomorrow with the determination to increase the role of the trade unions in fulfilling the economic and social program of the CPCZ. They constitute the final phase of working preparations for the 10th All-Trade Union Congress which will make a critical assessment of the work of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement so far and set the tasks for the trade unions in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. Participating in the sessions are delegations from the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, the National Front Central Committee and the Central Trade Union Council.

Improving and raising the level of health care is the focus of attention at the congress of the health workers trade union which began today in Prague. Delegates representing 380,000 members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in this union welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government and National Front Central Committee led by Josef Kempny, member of the party Central Committee Presidium. A report on the activities and further tasks of the trade union noted, among other things, that local and factory medical practices have been strengthened, the system of differentiated care for health expanded and care for mother and child improved. In conjunction with the national committees and construction enterprises, the expected level of construction of health institutions has been fully achieved.

The 2-day congress of the construction workers trade union and of the workers who produce building materials opened today in Karlovy Vary. The proceedings are being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government and National Front Central Committee led by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. This morning the delegates heard a report on the union's activities. This afternoon's agenda contained time for discussion and elections.

The textile, clothing and leather industry workers trade union congress opened today in Brno. A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, federal government and National Front Central Committee attending the congress is being led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The report on the union's activities emphasized the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in counterplanning and pointed out shortcomings. Enterprises in that sector in the Czech Socialist Republic alone calculate that counterplanning will bring them Kcs25 million from materials saved and Kcs4 million from increased profits.

The national congress of the communications workers trade union in Kolin is being attended by a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and National Front Central Committee led by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The report on their activities assessed the role of the union in the economic development of that sector, in the improvement of communications services and in the creation of conditions for satisfying the needs of the working people. It further noted that the level of production meetings is being raised and that these meetings are the basic element of worker participation in management.

Pitra Addresses Woodworkers

LD210024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] At the trade union congress of workers of the woodworking industry and of forestry and water conservancy, Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, mentioned the need to improve further the activity of trade unionists. He stressed that the trade unions should strive even harder to promote intensive factors of development and make bolder efforts to introduce the principles of financial autonomy and counter-planning to every place of work. Comrade Frantisek Pitra also urged the utilization of the findings of science and technology as an inseparable part of the work of the trade unions.

CENTRAL SLOVAK CPSL DISCUSSES CADRE MATTERS

AU191220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 82 p 1

[CTK report: "The Central Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Convened; on the Significance of Cadre Work"]

[Summary] "Banska Bystrica, 17 Mar (CTK) -- A session of the CPSL's Central Slovak Regional Committee was held this Wednesday in Banska Bystrica. It discussed cadre work in the years 1976-81 and at the same time approved the cadre program of the CPSL's Central Slovak Regional Committee for the years 1983-86."

Vladimir Piroski stated in the session's main report that "good results have been achieved" in cadre work, which "contributed toward consolidating party discipline" and thus toward a better task fulfillment in the period reviewed. He stressed the improvement of the structure of party committees in the region from the viewpoint of the representation of workers, women and young people under 35 years of age, and the increasing importance of the professional and political preparation of cadres; moreover, he said, "the consistent approach of party bodies and the party apparatus to cadre work has ensured the improvement of its standards throughout the Central Slovak party organization."

In dealing with the regional committee's cadre program for 1982-86, Pirosik said that it "places particular emphasis on a further, yet more substantial improvement of the level of qualifications of nomenklatura cadres" and then "pointed out the demand for a more consistent realization of the selection and training of cadre reserves," in "full harmony with the great demands on management and organizational work."

SLOVAK AGRICULTURE FAILED TO FULFILL 1981 PLAN

AU182046 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Milan Papay of the Slovak Statistical Office: "We Will Make Up for the Shortfall"]

[Summary] Because of the vagaries of the weather, 1981 -- the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- was not favorable for the Slovak agricultural sector, particularly as regards the results achieved in the plant production.

According to the preliminary estimates of the results achieved in plant and animal production, it emerges that the overall volume of the gross agricultural production will reach Kcs32.6 billion -- Kcs13.7 billion for plant production and Kcs18.9 billion for animal production. Thus the plan was underfulfilled by about Kcs2.4 billion in plant production, and compared with 1980, the overall volume of gross agricultural production achieved last year is about Kcs1 billion lower. Because of the shortfall in agricultural production -- the plan was fulfilled by only 98.7 percent -- the deliveries to the market were Kcs287 million below plan.

A total of 2,549,000 tons of grain -- or 85.1 percent of the quantity foreseen by the plan -- were harvested last year. One reason for the nonfulfillment of the grain production plan was that grain was sown on 24,000 fewer hectares than planned. The average per-hectare yield of grain in Slovakia in 1981 was 3.66 tons, which was 0.76 tons less than in 1980. The shortfall in the production of grain including corn was 646,000 tons against the plan, and 500,000 tons compared with 1980.

Last year's drought also affected the corn harvest, which was fulfilled by only 76.9 percent, with the average per-hectare yield of 4.35 tons being 0.45 tons lower than in 1980. However corn for grain has sown on 7,000 hectares less than planned; had the sowing plan been fulfilled, we could have harvested 120,000 more tons. The harvest of legumes and oil-yielding crops was lower than in 1980.

The harvest of potatoes amounted to 996,000 tons -- or 90.5 percent of the planned quantity. Compared with 1980, the harvest was higher by 223,000 tons. The planted area was 4,600 hectares smaller than the plan foresaw. The average per-hectare yield was 15.24 tons -- or 3.77 tons more than in 1980.

A total of 1,928,000 tons of sugar beets were gathered, thus fulfilling the plan by 89.7 percent. The average per-hectare yield was 31.15 tons, which is 5.78 tons less than in 1980. As a result, we produced almost 22 percent less sugar than envisaged by the plan.

The bulk fodder production plan was fulfilled by only 95.5 percent.

The vegetable production plan was also fulfilled by only 85.5 percent, the fruit production plan by 55.3 percent and the grape production plan was fulfilled by only 65.1 percent last year.

This year, winter grain in Slovakia was sown on a total of 483,000 hectares, which is 52,000 hectares more than last year. Wheat was sown on an additional 38,000 hectares, rye on 4,000 hectares and winter barley on almost 10,000 hectares. The area sown with rape is 4,800 hectares larger than last year. But the area of perennial fodder on arable land has shrunk by 26,000 hectares.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER VISITS NAUMBURG, WEIMAR

AU222019 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20/21 Mar 82 p 2

[ADN report: "FRG Economics Minister in Naumburg and Weimar"]

[Text] Naumburg/Weimar (ADN) -- Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economics, visited Naumburg and Weimar on Friday. He was welcomed by Joachim Frenzel, chairman of the Kreis Council of Kries City in Halle Bezirk. In the Naumburg cathedral Canon Dr Ernst Schubert and city guide Karl Schwamberger explained the history of the famous building.

Following his visit to the GDR, Minister Lambsdorff stayed in Weimar. During a tour of the city, which is preparing for the 150th anniversary of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's death, the minister and his entourage visited the memorial sites of classic German literature, where they were welcomed by Dr. Herbert Krebs, deputy director general of the national research and memorial institutions.

TRIAL HELD ON KARL-MARX-STADT PLANT EXPLOSION

DW191023 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1900 GMT 18 Mar 82

[From the regularly scheduled feature "Prisma"]

[Summary] A Karl-Marx-Stadt court in February tried the case of a member of the managerial staff of the Karl-Marx-Stadt energy combine [not further identified] for careless violation of "the strictest safety rules and regulations" and for causing immense economic damage.

Working in the heating plant of the combine the man, decorated as an aktivist seven times and bearing other high state decorations, failed to issue proper instructions even though he knew about the frequent failure of safety devices. He even ignored a minor explosion which should have been a warning.

Thus, the catastrophe happened. "Part of the heating plant blew up, the damage amounted to M6.5 million." As a consequence of the explosion "the heat supply to the people was in jeopardy, and the supply of 23 big plants has been impaired to this day. Great additional burdens have been incurred by the rest of the city's heating plants. The installation has been inoperable since 23 April last year. Its reconstruction will cost M12 million."

The prosecutor demanded 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment for the defendant. "The court's verdict [not specified] has been confirmed in appellate proceedings before the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Court in March."

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD192134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 19 Mar (ADN) -- A protocol on trade between the GDR and Romania for 1982 was signed on Friday by the vice foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Dietrich Kemke and Dr Ion Stoian. It provides for the further increase in mutual supplies.

The GDR is to buy from Romania metallurgical equipment, railway carriages, machine tools, tractors, electric motors, chemical products and metallurgical products.

For its part the GDR is to supply machine tools, metallurgical equipment, railway carriages, lifting and transport equipment, agricultural machinery, building machinery, machines and euqipment for the textile industry, potash fertilizers as well as a wide range of chemical products.

Concerning consumer goods, foodstuffs and luxury foodstuffs, the GDR is to receive fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, wine, and spirits, furniture, textiles and shoes.

In this sector, the GDR is to export electrical household goods, textiles, sports equipment and toys as well as beer.

TISCH ADDRESSES ROSTOCK FDGB DELEGATE CONFERENCE

LD210054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Mar (ADN) -- FDGB bezirk delegate conference took pace in seven GDR bezirke on Saturday.

These conferences in Rostock, Leipzig, Neubrandenburg, Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, Cottbus and Schwerin completed the election of bezirk executives in preparation for the 10th FDGB Congress.

The delegates in Rostock warmly welcomed Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; and in Leipzig, Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive. Members of the presidium and secretaries of the FDGB National Executive took part in the other meetings.

At the meetings, which were attended by the first secretaries of the bezirk executives, the delegates of the FDGB bezirk executives assessed the progress made by the trade unions in implementing the policies of the party of the working class decided at the 10th SED Congress, which are directed toward the welfare of the people and toward safeguarding peace.

At the Bezirk delegate conferences on Saturday working people from all social classes and strata discussed their experiences and new plans in socialist competition. The 100 or so speakers stressed that the trade unions' responsibility for a high growth rate in the economy is steadily increasing. At the same time they expressed the trade unions' broad support for the USSR's new proposals for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace.

FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch said in Rostock that the all-round strengthening of socialism in the GDR is the most effective contribution to political and social progress and to safeguarding peace. In this connection, he stressed directly on returning from the 17th AUCCTU Congress in Moscow, the far-reaching consequences of the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev. At present, there is no world problem more important than that of halting the arms race and maintaining and safeguarding peace, he said.

FRG PAPER NOTES PUBLICITY FOR SECURITY CHIEF

DW221347 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 15 Mar 82 p 3

[H. Loelhoeffel article: "Detection at the Grave"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 15 March -- For years secret agents and photo reporters have been waiting for Markus Wolf, the GDR spy chief. During that time they have succeeded only twice in taking pictures of him: in 1959 dark-haired, balding and with wire-rimmed glasses, and in 1978 in an elegant summer suit, with a high forehead and narrow sunglasses. Last weekend the GDR gratuitously supplied the spies with several recent pictures of this man: The Saturday issue of SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published three photos in which Wolf can be clearly recognized. Friday evening the GDR television newscast AKTUELLE KAMERA had freely shown him as well.

The reason for Markus Wolf's public appearance was the funeral of his younger brother Konrad, the movie director ("Stars," "Professor Mamlock," "Solo Sunny") who is also known outside the GDR and who died of cancer on 7 March at the age of 56.

At Erich Mielke's mammoth Ministry of State Security ("STASI") (with 17,000 full-time staff members according to Western information), since 1956 Markus ("Mischa") Wolf has headed the main administration for intelligence gathering, the thousand-strong espionage apparatus of STASI. With the rank of colonel general he is also one of the ministry's four deputies. Wolf is considered by Western intelligence men as being highly intelligent and educated, quick-witted and charming. STASI defectors who have met him praise Wolf's eloquence, persuasive power and leadership quality. According to information available to Western intelligence services, his expert skill in training agents as well as in counterintelligence and his dealings -- described as fair -- with his staff members are the reason for the high respect he enjoys with his subordinates and his chief, beefy Army General Mielke.

Wolf is almost unknown to the GDR public. He was never publicly mentioned and there were no photos. When photos of the STASI general were published and his name repeatedly mentioned (although without his function) in his brother's obituary, speculation immediately started growing about the mysterious man. Why were the photos released? Could it be that Wolf is no longer in office? Is he to be replaced soon? Is no further secrecy necessary because he is the established successor of Mielke who will be 75 this year? Or did Markus Wolf, who had close family ties with his brother, not want to hide behind the backs of his people at the funeral?

What lies behind the fact that "Mischa" Wolf was shown on the front page of SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and on the television screen in a dark blue trenchcoat with a bouquet of flowers in his hand is a mystery. It remains equally unclear whether it was intended for the chief GDR spy to be detected at his brother's grave, of all places. Or whether it was of his own free will. At any rate, what is spectacularly noteworthy is the fact that the GDR security people, who normally are very wary, allowed STERN photographer Harald Schmidt to take an entire series of Markus Wolf photos with a telephoto lens unhindered at the East Berlin Central Cemetery.

DISSIDENT CALLS FOR PEACE MOVEMENT PROPAGANDA

DW221257 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Frankfurt/Main, 19 March -- Robert Havemann, the well-known dissident, writer and chemophysicist, advocates a "free peace movement in the GDR as well." In a letter to FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Havemann calls on "our peace friends in the West, writers, scientists, representatives of the Christian churches -- and generally on all those who have comprehended that strong international impulses will emanate from a free peace movement in the GDR for helping the peace forces win victory and save all of us from annihilation" -- to supply the GDR people via FRG radio and television "with the information that is important for our peace movement." It is Havemann's special concern to familiarize the GDR people even more with the "Berlin Appeal" of East Berlin Parson Rainer Eppelamann for which a collection of signatures is underway at the moment and which the regime critic likens to the "Krefeld Appeal." Havemann writes that it is necessary to do everything to "accelerate to full speed" the collection of signatures for the appeal, but also to "induce the GDR state organs not to impede the collection, to admit its full legality and to approve the printing of official signature forms." In this way the GDR's international prestige "and the credibility of its peace policy" could gain enormously.

Havemann thinks that apart from the peace convention of writers from both German states organized by poet Stefan Hermlin in East Berlin in December last, the "Berlin Appeal" of Parson Eppelmann is the most important step toward a free peace movement in the GDR. He notes with satisfaction that the authorities ultimately had to tolerate, and at least considerably reduce resistance to, the "blues services" of Eppelmann in East Berlin which are attended by thousands of young people from all over the GDR. The pressure on the church leadership of Berlin-Brandenburg, too, ultimately showed little effect. "You just cannot report daily in all GDR media with veritably lavish praise the great successes of the multitude of peace initiatives in the Western states at large, and in the FRG in particular, and simultaneously suppress with brute force any germ of a peace movement in your own country," Havemann writes. The concession of the state organs "was reasonable and testified to genuine readiness for assuming the responsibility for the development and strengthening of the peace forces in Germany." The meeting of the writers "placed the demand for an independent GDR peace movement -- analogously to that of West Germany -- on the agenda." Today it may be said that it has "actually become reality. It has embarked on its hopefully irresistible course." Even Eppelmann's arrest has not succeeded in changing anything in that respect, especially since the parson was released again right after his arrest and the prosecutor discontinued investigative proceedings.

Havemann is "almost shocked" by the "coarseness and hardness" of the vocabulary with which the church leadership advises against signing the "Berlin Appeal." But the regime critic derives consolation from the fact that "these formulations" have materialized only after hard pressure.

Havemann refers to the common, concrete fears of the peace movement in East and West which are based on a realistic military analysis. The first thesis of the "Berlin Appeal," for example, expresses a common platform. The thesis reads: "There can only be one war in Europe, nuclear war. The weapons amassed in East and West will not protect us but annihilate us. All of us will long be dead when the soldiers in the tanks and on the missile bases -- and the generals and politicians in whose protection we trust in their protective shelters -- will still be alive and continue to destroy whatever is left."

DIE WELT REPORTS CHURCH MILITARY SERVICE STANCE

DW191237 Bonn DIE WELT in German 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Article signed HRK: "Talking Intensively About the Peace Service"]

[Text] Leipzig -- Dr Hanns-Joachim Wollstadt (Goerlitz) was the first "GDR" bishop to quote at the traditional Leipzig Fair men's evening on Wednesday from the binding opinion of the "GDR" church directorates on problems of military service and Christian disarmament efforts. Before numerous young men carrying the tag "make plows out of swords," construction soldiers in uniform and several hundred other faithful in the wellfilled Nikolaikirche called for a "very intensive discussion within the congregations" of the problems dealt with by the 8 bishops at their closed meeting in Buckow near Berlin.

By quoting the most important passage of this resolution in the currently most difficult conflict between the church and state the Goerlitz bishop for the first time also publicized the essence of this statement. The decisive passage in the paper of the bishops reads as follows:

"Young men in our congregations are trying before God to find an answer to the question of whether they should do their military service in the NVA military units. Whether they should decide for serving in the construction units or whether they should generally object to military service. We hold the view that despite the larger risk Christians can also at our times venture to serve in the army. We stress that young Christians in the construction units and even conscientious objectors in prison want to give a signal for disarmament and not against the state. We stand by the young Christians who show by words or deeds that the peace efforts by our state do not make the Christian disarmament impulse superfluous."

In conclusion Wollstadt said on this subject: "Regarding these problems the church directorates want to try and find a road and embark on it together with our young people." By stating that the peace efforts by our state do not make the Christian disarmament impulse "superfluous" the church has endorsed its demand that the Christian ideas of peace be placed on an equal footing with all state activities.

Following his brief report on the closed meeting Bishop Wollstadt read an emphatic paper characterized by his personal experience on "experience regarding God's help for a spiritual way of life." In it he pointed to a new inwardness of many young people in the other part of Germany: "The decisive question of their life is that they don't have a home any more. They suddenly find that the world they have been taught is unreal."

SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN GROUPS REAFFIRMED

AU222048 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20/21 Mar 82 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR Reaffirms Firm Solidarity With the Struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO): Statement on International Day of Struggle for Elimination of Racial Discrimination"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "The International Day of Struggle for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is another occasion to 'assure all strugglers against colonialism, racism and apartheid of our firm solidarity,' reads in part a statement of the GDR committee for the decade of struggle against racism and racial discrimination and of the GDR Solidarity Committee. It is further pointed out: 'We affirm our conviction that resistance against the racialist regime in Pretoria is just. We resolutely condemn the misanthropic and peace-threatening fascist minority regime of South Africa. We reiterate the request for the liberation of Nelson Mandela and of all the other illegally incarcerated South African patriots whose number now far exceeds 10,000.'"

Our sympathy goes to the South African and Namibian liberation organizations, the ANC and SWAPO respectively. "It is underscored in the statement: 'We most sharply protest against the illegal occupation of Namibia by the apartheid regime which continues to disregard UN resolutions, and against the policy of aggression and threats, supported by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, against sovereign African states, particularly the Angolan People's Republic. Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council constitutes the only basis for a quick and just settlement of the Namibian problem.

"We resolutely reject the maneuvers of certain Western quarters aimed at imposing on the Namibian people a neocolonialist regime and at subjecting them to the interests of the imperialist monopolies. We demand that any imperialist collaboration with the apartheid regime in the political, economic and military fields be stopped immediately and request comprehensive and effective sanctions against the South African terrorist regime."

On the International Day of Struggle for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, we reaffirm that we shall do all we can in "The International Year for the Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa," proclaimed by the UN organization for 1982, to make a worthy contribution to this struggle, the statement concludes.

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS BREZHNEV'S PEACE PROPOSALS

AU221807 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Indefatigably Along the Road of Strengthening Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet proposal for unilaterally and completely freezing the medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR and other associated proposals for military detente, the curbs on the operations of ships equipped with nuclear weapons and the entire package of proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev have found themselves the focus of the attention and discussion of the world public. This is an event which will determine East-West discussions for a longer time.

In a very complicated international situation and under the conditions of confrontation and armaments intensified by the U.S. administration, a socialist power -- guided by the supreme interests of peace and security of all nations -- has again submitted its program for peace and salvation of the world from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union has confirmed that its policy is invariably faithful to the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence, which has been the basic principle of Soviet peace policy during the 60 years of the USSR's existence.

In principle opposing the imperialist trend toward confrontation in international relations and the NATO efforts to boost armaments, the Soviet Union stresses its readiness to conduct a dialogue in order to eliminate the threats to peace and to achieve a compromise on the principle of equal security and equality of all sides. This constructive position of the Soviet Union concerns especially Europe, where the top issue is to prevent -- if it is still not too late -- a new surge of nuclear missile armaments.

The Soviet Union has taken a great unilateral step in the right direction in a situation in which the world has reached a crossroads. Moscow has lit the way to commonsense -- to reversing the potentially disastrous trend of U.S. policy and the armament stalwarts in NATO. That policy can push mankind toward a new cold war, toward the "brink of genuine war," as L. Brezhnev said warningly. He also posed the question that is also now agitating the West European allies of the United States:

"Which predominates in such a policy: recklessness and the lack of experience in international affairs or an irresponsible, if not adventurous, approach to the most important issues concerning mankind's fates?"

How diametrically different is the position of a socialist power with regard to moral and political responsibility presented by L. Brezhnev!

The program for consolidating peace and peaceful coexistence and for opposing the hysteria of armaments and the aggravation of East-West relations was confirmed by the congress of the Soviet trade unions, which are a great social force of 130 million members. That program is compatible with the vital interests of the working people the world over. L. Brezhnev responded to them by submitting proposals on curbing nuclear armaments in Europe. The USSR also responded to the suggestions of various Western governments and peaceful and antinuclear movements in Western Europe and the United States.

The crux of the Soviet proposals for promoting the Soviet-American disarmament negotiations in Geneva, which were suspended for 2 months on 16 March, is the unilateral decision to qualitatively and quantitatively freeze the medium-range nuclear missile potential throughout the entire USSR in Europe up to the Urals and to halt the replacement of old missiles with the new SS-20. If the international situation does not deteriorate, the USSR will unilaterally reduce a large part of its medium-range missiles. This means that the USSR has gone farther in unilateral decisions for military detente because it has decided to reduce the number of medium-range missiles after halting their deployment.

Moscow has clearly asserted that its aim is to improve the negotiating climate in Geneva and that the moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons will be in force until a suitable disarmament accord is signed with the United States. However, if Washington deploys new medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe in line with the 1979 NATO decision, the moratorium in question will be suspended because a new strategic situation will come about, to which the USSR and its allies will have to suitably respond in a way that "would place the other side, including the United States and its territory, in a similar situation."

L. Brezhnev's statement to this effect once again makes obvious to the world the decisive importance of the Soviet-American accord on curbing strategic weapons. Unfortunately, the first official reactions of the White House spokesmen seem to indicate that the U.S. administration still intends to avoid making an American contribution to the cause of promoting an accord on medium-range missiles and other strategic weapons.

In the 60 years of the Soviet state, the unity of the honorable principles of Leninist domestic and foreign policy has always been confirmed in consistent action. That policy's main invariable aim is to create the economic and social premises within the country and optimum external premises to ensure peaceful ocreative work and a peaceful life for Soviet citizens.

This is a policy consistent with similar aspirations of the working people all over the world and with the need to ensure a peaceful future for the present and future generations on all continents.

Polish public opinion also evaluates L. Brezhnev's proposals in detente and disarmament in this spirit.

APPLICATION MADE FOR NEW JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

LD221848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Representatives of the provisional authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists' today submitted registration documents for the new journalists' organization. The documents, including a draft statute of the association, were submitted by Chairman of the provisional Main Board of journalists Klemens Krzyzagorski, and Deputy Chairmen Florian Dluzak, Zbigniew Lakomski and Henryk (Madziejuk).

The decision concerning the registration will be announced as soon as it is adopted.

PAP REPORTS CHANGES AT PLANNING COMMISSION

LD230022 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP) -- The Council of Ministers' Planning Commission has undertaken organizational steps to substantially change the character of work of this body and adjust it to the assumptions of the reform by systematically eliminating those cells and procedures which (?were connected) with the [words indistinct] distributive system of the national economy planning and management.

The number of the industrial branch teams has been cut down from 7 to 4.

An important role will be played by the newly formed team for national development strategy which is to conduct perspective studies and formulate, on their basis, social goals of development. The team would be working out a long-term policy for the government in areas of strategic import for national economy. The conceptions of Poland's share in the international division of labour and the licence policy would also lie in the competence of the team.

A strong team has also been selected to deal with the systems regulating economic activity with the help of economic instruments as well as to deal with employment, price policy, motivation systems, etc.

The changes also encompassed the scientific and (?research) front of the commission where the institutes of planning and national economy were merged into one institute of national economy.

The hitherto transformations helped to curtail the employment figures in the planning apparatus where a personnel cut down of more than 25 percent is envisaged.

WRON OFFICIAL MEETS GDANSK CULTURAL WORKERS

LD221350 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Gdansk, Gdynia, 22 Mar (PAP) -- Member of the Military Council of National Salvation, Admiral Janczyszyn, has met cultural artists from Gdansk Voivodship. He presented the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the introduction of martial law and discussed current political and social problems. He stated that Solidarity cannot be reborn in the form in which it was acting before December. In the ensuing discussion integration of cultural milieus was talked about, among other things.

NATIONWIDE DISCUSSIONS VIEW TU MOVEMENT, FUTURE

LD222142 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP) -- A nationwide discussion on the future and character of the trade union movement is developing in work establishments in the press, radio and television.

A majority of the discussants firmly reject the possibility of a return to the trades union model of before August 1980 and December 1981. It is being stressed that in a socialist state, the trade unions should give an appropriate direction to the work of the administration and correct it.

The participation of the trade union movement in the social life is a significant condition for strengthening and developing the socialist democracy. Expressing the interest of the country, the trade union movement must however bear co-responsibility for the condition of the state, of which it is a co-manager. The workers' party and the socialist trade unions, it is underlined in the discussion, cannot be the antagonistic forces as it was propagated, for example, by Solidarnosc. The party and the trade unions are natural allies in their work to defend the vital interests of the working people.

Workers of the Bialystok-based Unitra-Biazet enterprise and local railwaymen think there is no need for new trade unions as Solidarnosc has been well organized and it should only be stripped of its political character and some methods of activity.

An employee of a state farm in Zielona Gora region, Zygmunt Maniecki, told a PAP reporter that the trade unions should first and foremost be self-governed and independent from administration. Guarantees also should be created to prevent them from turning in the future in a political force of anti-socialist character. That is why a reborn trade union movement should be headed by people who would not only know the social problems but be ideologically attached to socialism. "Coming out in favour of an independent and self-governed union, I am firmly against all forms of strikes," he said.

A party organization meeting at Krasnik's bearing enterprise, Lublin Voivodship, said there must not be a return either to the trade unions model of before August 1980 or before December 1981. In the former case the trade unions were over-dependent on the administration. Solidarnosc, in turn, took up almost exclusively the oppositionist political activity. According to the factory party organization, a reborn trade union movement must have the socialist orientation. The discussants also came out in favour of a single, strong, self-governed and branch trade union in their factory.

Workers in the Lublin lorry factory came out in favour of a self-governed, strong trade union movement which would be independent from administration. Zygmunt Myka said there must one, branch trade union in the factory which would above all defend the interests of the working people. An important issue is also the attitude towards the PUWP. In Poland, the trade unions and the party should act in favour of the same class -- the working class.

WOJTECKI DISCUSSES GRAIN PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS

LD230932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture and food economy, gave an interview in today's "morning signals" program which is broadcast on Warsaw radio from 0530-0900. The minister spoke among other things about the difficult grain situation. He pointed out that because of restrictions, grain imports have dropped considerably. The situation is aggravated by insufficient procurement of domestic grain. Of the 3.6 million tons planned, 1.7 million tons have been procured so far. In order to avoid difficulties with regard to the current supplies of flour, reserves are now being used. The minister said that the government is trying to arrange additional grain imports. If such imports do not materialize, and the procurement of domestic grain does not improve, problems might arise in the preharvest period. Farmers can be partly excused, Minister Wojtecki said, since we have sold them less fodder than in the past and there is somewhat more livestock. At the same time, however, there is a fairly large group of farmers who speculate in grain and store it in excess.

COMMISSION TO MONITOR FOREIGN GIFT DISTRIBUTION

LD230936 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP) -- Two government Social Commission for Transport and Distribution of Foreign Gifts met today to review gifts distribution in 1981 as well as in January and February of this year.

The meeting, which was presided over by Deputy Prime Minister Prof Jerzy Ozdowski, heard a report on the inspections carried out recently in 20 voivodships and the implementation of "Care" programme in Poland. It decided to monitor more closely the distribution of gifts from abroad and assign a part of donated food for children's summer camps and package holidays for pensioners and the disabled.

The meeting also welcomed with satisfaction a 17-day holiday invitation for 5,500 Polish children from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Polish Episcopate's Charity Committee, the Polish Red Cross, the Polish Committee of Social Welfare and the Polish Ecumenical Council for their active assistance.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES 18-22 MARCH

Grzyb, Orzechowski at Radom

LD221758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Radom Voivodship PZPR Committee assembled today at a plenary session. The resolution adopted defines the main tasks of party organizations in shaping the socialist attitudes of young people. The session, which was chaired by Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the Radom voivodship committee, was attended by Zofia Grzyb, memmber of the Politburo of the party Central Committee; Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Wladyslaz Kata, deputy head of the Science and Education Department of the PZPR Central Committee. Jerzy Szmajdzinski, secretary of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polisy Youth [ZSMP], was also present.

The statement formulated by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum that the country will be as young people rebuild it with their work constituted the basis for the session.

The plenum of the Radom Voivodship committee recognized the inclusion of young people in joint participation in the economic and social life of the country and the region as the most important task in shaping young people's socialist attitudes.

Barcikowski Speaks at Krakow

AU221756 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Kazimie Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 17 March Polish State Railways Plaszow-Prokocim branch party aktivs meeting in Krakow]

[Text] [In an address to the Polish State railways aktivs,] Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the central party authorities see the need for a quick return of union activity. Speaking about party work, he reminded those present of the old truth that the community cannot be calmed down with promises and reassuring statements. In taking up party dialogue among the entire community as well as with workers in individual plants or sections, it is necessary to profess the principles of economic reality. These principles are such that it is necessary to seek ways for better work and ways to improve things and save. To put it quite simply, one must think. This is how the party's authority should be created, in demonstrating sincere party attitudes and convictions. People value openness, said K. Barcikowski. It is a good thing that demands directed toward all the party aktivs are increasing. However, one cannot make empty promises. Instead, one must support every economic initiative aimed at solving people's problems with their participation.

The party is seeking agreement with the entire community in the name of the country's security and in the name of peace, K. Barcikowski further said. This automatically means battle against anyone who does not value peace.

Mokrzyszczak Speaks to Workers

AU221753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 17 March meeting of the executive of the Bierut Steelworks PZPR organization in Czestochowa]

[Text] [In an address to the Bierut Steelworks PZPR organization,] Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak said that the purity of the party ranks has to be constantly guarded. He devoted much attention to echelon matters as well as the party leadership's style of work, in which there should be a general change based on the participation of all party members in preparing and issuing party resolutions and decisions and then in implementing them. In this way and in this spirit the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum and its decisions were prepared. The same applied to the ideological program declaration which will be adopted after having been discussed in party organizations. This is supposed to be and will be a declaration by the entire party, the preparations for the eighth and subsequent Central Committee plenums will be made in the same way.

Wozniak at Optical Works

LD222054 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The economic situation and the conditions for leading the country from the crisis have been discussed by employees of the Polish Optical Works with Marian Wozniak, candidate Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary.

The work results of the almost 5,000-strong work force and the difficulties in introducing the reform were described. Marian Wozniak reported on the actions which are intended to ensure as rapidly as possible the stabilization of the market situation and on the preparations for the eight Central Committee plenum.

Michalek Chairs Commission

LD221839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] A session of an extended presidium of the Agricultural Commission of the PZPR Central Committee was held today in the Central Committee. During the session, which chaired by Zbigniew Michalek, secrek of the party Central Committee, the stance which the Central Committee Agricultural Commission is to present on the issues of agriculture and food economy, was discussed.

Apart from members of the party Central Committee, the session was attended by scholars and representatives of planning institutions.

Proposals put forward at the plenary session of the Agricultural Commission constituted the basis for the discussion.

On 23 February of this year the commission began working on a program for the development of agriculture and food economy until 1985. The draft program envisages, among other things, increasing the self-sufficiency of our agriculture.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that the implementation of the economic reform is linked with the need to work out and improve instruments of economic influence [instrumenty ekonomicznego oddzialywania] in the sphere of production for agriculture and within the framework of food economy itself.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH CRITICIZES PZPR FACTIONALISM

AU221055 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz article: "Party Men by Half...." -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] NOT SO LONG AGO, ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE DISCUSSION AT A [PARTY] MEETING MADE THIS ATTACK:

-- THE MOST RELIABLE AND MOST DEVOTED PEOPLE, ONES WHO ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT FOR MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES, BECAME UNITED DURING THE MOMENTS THAT WERE MOST DIFFICULT FOR THE PARTY. WHY WERE THOSE PEOPLE PENALIZED AT THE SEVENTH PARTY PLENUM, WHY WERE ALL KINDS OF COMMUNIST FORUMS DISBANDED AND WHY WERE THEY ACCUSED OF FACTIONALISM?

Both the seventh plenum resolution and Gen W. Jaruzelski's speech put a kind of equals sign between the so-called horizontal structures and all groups of the type of the Katowice forum.

Although it is still too early to fully analyze both those phenomena, we can try to produce initial generalizations.

During the periods of the greatest attacks against the party, during the precongress campaign when the masses of party members searched at many party meetings with the help of criticism for the reasons for the weaknesses of the party and for the disastrous recurrence of crises, two attitudes became clear, generally speaking.

The first attitude was characterized by the wish for an understanding between the PZPR and the majority of discontented workers and their Solidarity trade union. This attitude did not accept the arguments concerning the activities of the opposition and antisocialist forces, and concerning hostile manipulations, because it supported the belief -- naivete! -- that the majority cannot be wrong.

The weighty conviction of one's own guilt and of the helplessness and ineffectiveness of party criticism in the previous years directed indignation almost exclusively against the "top" -- against the leadership of the Central Committee, the voivodship committees and the apparatus. This indignation was all the stronger the more resolutely the apparatus opposed such severe judgments. THAT IS WHY THE CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE PRODUCED THE IDEA OF ESTABLISHING "HORIZONTAL STRUCTURES" MOSTLY AMONG THE SMALLER PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS. TOGETHER THEY WANTED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE LEADERSHIP AND THE APPRATUS.

The other attitude was, I think, produced by similar motives. Recognizing the errors of the previous period, the advocates of this attitude believed that it was possible to remedy those errors through resolute actions at "the top," by the leadership, because the leadership should order the party to close its ranks and -- through verification -- should make the party a vanguard which by its consistent activities will convince the masses of workers that its class and political interests are paramount. The communists' forums demanded political consistency, a true state power with all its attributes, and a resolute struggle against all attacks on the party both from the inside and -- mainly -- from the outside. And, as in the previous case, THE FORUMS DIRECTED THEIR ACTIVITIES MAINLY AND ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY AGAINST THE LEADERSHIP, dispatching petitions and resolutions that reviewed almost every Central Committee plenum and demanding absolute personal changes. The main arguments in all these actions was the opportunism and yielding stance of the attacked.

HOWEVER, IN BOTH CASES THE MOTIVES OF ACTIVITY WERE THE SAME, I THINK: THE CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE IN THE PARTY AND IN A SECTION OF THE APPARATUS, AND THE WISH TO PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN THE PARTY.

WHY HAVE THEY BEEN DISBANDED? A DIRECT ANSWER IS SIMPLE: FOR VIOLATING THE STATUTE.

The Marxist-Leninist party does not provide for any possibility for party members or organizations to communicate outside the accepted structures, with a view to conducting political activities. ALL SUCH COMMUNICATIONS LEAD IN FACT TO FORMAL SOCIAL DEMOCRATIZATION. DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO DECLARE OPPOSITION OR SUBMIT COUNTERPROPOSALS AGAINST A DECISION MADE BY A MAJORITY OR BY A HIGHER REPRESENTATIVE PARTY BODY, BUT THIS CAN BE DONE ONLY BEFORE SUCH A DECISION IS MADE. AFTER A DECISION OR RESOLUTION HAS BEEN ADOPTED, ONE IS NOT ALLOWED TO OPPOSE IT. ONE MAY HOLD ON TO ONE'S VIEWS, BUT THE DECISION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED. IF ONE IS UNABLE TO RECONCILE SUCH A CONTRADICTION IN HIS CONSCIENCE, ONE MUST LEAVE THE PARTY.

This is a tough and hard and fast rule, but just because of such discipline the communist parties are able to endure the most difficult attacks launched against them and to fight on.

However, such a democratic centralism harbors the dangerous possibility for errors and distortions, because what will happen if a committee at a given level adopts, for various reasons, a resolution that is against the expectations of the masses of members and is harmful?

It is true that such a resolution must also be implemented, but this does not mean that one must not criticize it within the framework of the party's statutory structures. Such a resolution can also be rescinded in one way only: By replacing the body that has passed it. There is no other way, because the lower level resolutions cannot be in conflict with the resolutions of higher party bodies

THE NEW STATUTE PROVIDED FOR SUCH A CONTINGENCY FOR THE FIRST TIME, BECAUSE ITS ITEM 23 DEFINES THE PRINCIPLE OF THE VALIDITY OF A DELEGATE'S MANDATE FOR THE PARTY CONFERENCE AND CONGRESS FOR THE ENTIRE TERM OF OFFICE. If over 50 percent of these delegates demand it, THE BODY IN QUESTION CAN AGAIN BE CONVENED AND IT CAN RESCIND, AT THE GIVEN LEVEL, THE CRITICIZED RESOLUTION (THE PARTY CONFERENCE AND CONGRESS ARE A HIGHER AUTHORITY THAN THE PLENUMS OF THE GIVEN LEVELS) AND ELECT NEW AUTHORITIES.

However, the basic condition is party discipline, which is the distinctive feature only of the Marxist-Leninist parties. AND IF ONE RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR PROFESSING A GIVEN IDEOLOGY, THEN ONE MUST ALSO RECOGNIZE THE STRUCTURES THAT HAVE DEVELOPED HISTORICALLY, THANKS TO THE PARTY. One cannot be a party member "by half...."

The two structures discussed here were just "a little" partylike. By directing their wrath against the party, they violated its statute and selected from party resolutions those elements that were advantageous to their viewpoints. They rejected the rest in practical activities, waiting until the leadership would toe their line.... In addition, the two attitudes helped to intensify the party divisions in the most dangerous regard: Formally. This was because both attitudes involved the membership of the PZPR as well as the membership of an elite: One was voluntarily selected from the general run of party members. Such selection is especially dangerous for the party in struggle because it inspires searching for the enemy not only outside the party, but mainly inside it....

WHY WERE BOTH GROUPS PENALIZED?

Perhaps because the two attitudes -- regardless of their political premises and interests -- wanted "for a moment" to lay aside what for the communist parties is a condition for existence: party discipline and democratic centralism; and because the two groups, talking loudly about democracy, did not believe in it within their own party ranks. This was because all kinds of lobbies and pressure groups organize themselves when, convinced of their superiority, they want to enforce their own arguments instead of trying to convince people in general that they are right.

The grudge that the forums have been disbanded just when, under the conditions of martial law -- "We have been proved right" attests to a dangerous crisis of political awareness.

This is because the need to introduce martial law, which was the ultimate political measure to prevent military measures and bloodshed, cannot be considered either as a political success of the party or as a success of its extreme leftwing prompters.

"True Marxism-Leninism is not verbal fireworks," Gen W. Jaruzelski said at the seventh plenum. "It shows its mettle only in real social practice and in the effectiveness of reaching and convincing the masses." The effectiveness of that reaching will surely not increase either by juggling with renewal at any price or by doctrinarianism from the position: We are the communists, and the rest [lack of end puncutation as published, nothing follows except signing: "Ryszard Naleszkiewicz"]

TRYBUNA LUDU TEXTS SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM SPEECHES

Walichnowski Address

AU081547 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Walichnowski, Central Committee member and rector of the Internal Affairs Academy in Warsaw, included in the minutes of the Seventh PZPR Plenum held in Warsaw on 24-25 February]

[Text] Throughout the first 10 years of People's Poland, the party was able to integrate the nation, enliven Polish history and make people accept the right road of socialist transformations in straightforward language. Ordinary people often led these great educational enterprises on behalf of the party, but they were full of zeal and were talented in speaking to the community. What is happening today? We often reply that it was the Workers Defence Committee, the Confederation for an Independent Poland and the Solidarity extreme that disturbed the community's national awareness. This is only part of the truth. Members of the Workers Defense Committee joined the workers in the second half of the seventies, at a time when there was a shortage of factual in-depth party propaganda, party life and internal party criticism in plants and factories, and when the committee members were able to oppose the ideological education of a bureaucratized party and administrative apparatus with their own agitation.

The Workers Defense Commitee involved itself in filling the vacuum created in the nation's social awareness in its own way. Other firm opponents of the PZPR and the socialist legal order also filled this vacuum, acting behind the shield of "the propaganda of success," and from 1980 also behind "the propaganda of failure".

The rumor spread that "the party is against science." By means of this lie, efforts are being made to draw people's attention away from the importance of the matter. There were scientific workers and teachers both in the Polish Academy of Sciences (particularly in the social sciences) and in some educational establishments and schools who forgot who their scientific activity is supposed to serve and who is paying for it. They are fascinated by the scientific centers in capitalist countries, sometimes devoting greater attention to them than is justified by well-conceived international cooperation. Practices of this sort go on at the cost of the development of the scientific cadres. The funds allocated to science and learning are not being paid back to the nation, not even in adequate research results and sufficient scientific activity to meet the needs of the nation and the socialist community. Theoretical and practical proposals on the correct way for a socialist state and its revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party to exist continue to lie beyond the interest of some of our humanists. So it is no wonder that bourgeois ideology is superseding the younger, socialist ideology in the educational process, in higher and secondary education. We clearly observed the effects of this phenomenon during the years 1976-81, when havoc in Poles' social awareness reached a peak. A situation has arisen in which the party cannot be inactive. We must make the young scientific echelon which is politically involved support the socialist state. We must ask the guiding figures in Polish science holding PZPR membership cards (who often occupy scientific decisionmaking posts on behalf of the party) what conclusions they draw from the current state of social awareness in the country. Do they intend to continue scientific activity while ignoring the interests of the working people and the upbringing of the young generation? Questions like these are being asked in party organizations in plants and factories.

We cannot allow a return to the practices of the seventies, during which slogans were employed without being backed up by deeds. Making echelon policy an important tool of effective party activity is becoming an urgent task, mainly where the problem of eliminating the influence of hostile forces is involved.

The Politburo should work out a system of control and coordination over the main areas of its own activity and that of all party cells which would finally put an end to the ideological and even strategic social enclaves. For these enclaves disturb the unity of the party and encourage the lawlessness of those who, under cover of a Marxist-Leninist party, are proceeding along a "road leading nowhere" -- the same road which can sooner or later turn out to be bridgehead of a renewed attack against us by antisocialist forces in a new form that are burning with revenge for the defeat they have suffered.

Labecki on PZPR Effectiveness

AU051738 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Jan Labecki, Politburo member and first secretary of the plant committee at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, included in the minutes of the Seventh PZPR Plenum held in Warsaw on 24-25 February]

[Text] For quite some time I have been wondering along with my work comrades in our shipyard party organization why our activity is weak.

We say that the resolutions adopted by the party are good. The ninth extraordinary congress adopted a good and just program resolution. The resolutions adopted at subsequent Central Committee plenary meetings contain many correct diagnoses and program thoughts which are in accordance with the aims of party members. So why have we not made progress in implementing them, which would justify the efforts made to implement these resolutions?

We have also often wondered why practically no organization strives to implement a resolution and to give it life by means of concrete activity after it has been announced in the press. It is typical that we all wait unitl the Central Committee apparatus works out a way to implement a resolution, sends it to the voivodships, where the program worked out becomes even more bureaucratized. And what the basic party organization secretary receives in writing that must then be implemented sometimes has little in common with the resolution itself. The implementation of party resolutions is the most important problem. If we do not succeed in solving it, there is no sense in making more new resolutions because the problems will remain in any case.

In trying to find a solution, we said in our shipyard that the most important matter is for every party member and party organization to identify themselves with the resolution of the congress and of subsequent Central Committee meetings.

I would like to remind you, comrades, of the time when we prepared for the ninth congress. Instead of concentrating all the energy of the aktivs and the entire party on implementing the program, we wasted it on personal polemics. We have to admit that there were many comrades then that are no longer party members today who pushed us in this direction. Only after the fourth plenum did we start to free ourselves of this, although we still did not do so to the very end.

One still comes across attacks on some Politburo members who from the beginning boldly exposed the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. It is considerably more difficult to concentrate oneself on the program and on the implementation of resolutions than on personal sensations. In order to satisfy this conditions, mechanism of party work different from the present one must begin to function in our daily lives.

In particular, resolutions must be looked into before they are adopted. The second problem is the concreteness of our resolutions. They are written in a language which already bears the marks of party jargon. They are full of expressions like: We must continue to perfect, develop, strengthen and so on. They are still full of obvious truths which keep repeating themselves. We have the resolution of the ninth congress, and we have to decide during the plenum how to implement it. So let the plenum resolution be different than it is now. Let us perhaps put fewer things in it, but let them be concrete ones with data, data that may be important for its implementation. This is what was done with the work diary of the Council of Ministers. Maybe plenum resolutions should indeed remind one of the orders of the supreme party authorities to party members.

Then we will be able to satisfy the next condition to make our activity effective, which is control over the implementation of resolutions. Let us take the example of the way in which military commissars in plants work. They do not govern but only check on how decisions made by the plant administration are implemented. And this was enough to establish order in many plants.

I propose that every party cell begin its talks by appraising the way in which the previous resolution was implemented. When we say that a resolution has not been implemented, we must unanimously determine who will bear responsibility for this. How much blame will we bear when we adopt a resolution without recognizing the problem and incorporating downright "wishful thinking" in it? How much blame will be borne by those who with their inability and incompetence ruined matters, forcing one to draw personal conclusions? How much blame results from unforeseen internal and external conditions? In such a case we have to correct a resolution and adapt it to current conditions.

I consider that, as the Central Committee, we must set a good example in this sphere. Everything should be geared to the implementation of resolutions and to the work of the Central Committee apparatus. All the activities of this apparatus should be geared to implementing the resolutions. That is especially what it is there for. In practice it does not always work out that way. Sometimes one can get the impression that the apparatus is acting separately, for itself, with no connection to the Central Committee, let alone the basic organizations.

So that our efforts in implementing resolutions may be successful, greater contact must be maintained and a greater bonds established between the various party cells. An essential condition for achieving this is to make political and economic life much more open. A lot has improved in this sphere, but still rather few members know about us. This results in the general demand for more information and the constant criticism of propaganda.

Let us try to talk about propaganda in a different language, with less catchwords and slogans, but rather quite simply. Let us talk less about remedies for life, let us rather show more concrete work. The attitude of party members themselves has a decisive influence on whether the resolutions adopted at various levels are implemented. Membership in the party is not only taking part in meetings, it is especially everyday activity in implementing party resolutions. All party members must identify themselves with the party to do this. That is why I feel that the party needs to be verified.

We must eliminate the people who harm it, people with dirty hands. We must also get rid of the spectators.

I propose that a process of self-determination of members throughout the entire party be carried out on the principles of socialist renewal. Let those leave the party who would like to see a return to the conditions that existed before 13 December, but also let those who would like to see a return to the conditions that existed before August 1980 leave. Those in the latter category are a particular threat because they hide behind catchwords on the subject of real communism or real socialism. Real socialism lies in the work forces, the farmers and working people, and only there.

The day will come when the army will return to the barracks and its place taken in work enterprises, institutions and administrations by a party bound by constitutional and citizens' duty. We will fulfill this duty when we face work united and direct our efforts toward the real values contained in socialism. We must gather together all patriots, the definite majority of the people, to work for the good of our socialist fatherland. We will achieve this when we again become the party of people allied to the idea of socialism, national and proletarian tradition, and the feeling of workers dignity and justice. We will show by our own example how the entire party should function.

Siwak Urges 'Settling Accounts'

AU051731 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Mar 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Albin Siwak, PZPR Politburo member and brigade leader of the Warsaw-East building enterprise, included in the minutes of the Seventh PZPR Plenum held in Warsaw on 24-25 February]

[Text] Martial law is directly related to the activities of the Solidarity extremist forces and to a great extent to the organization of political opposition. But the question is: How was this possible? There can by only one answer: It was the opportunist forces that had disintegrated the party from within; the erroneous interpretation of the line of agreement, which was dissociated from class criteria and realities; failure to see or attempts to minimize counterrevolutionary dangers; and tottering policy during the post-August period through the fourth party plenum that were responsible for the situation in which only martial law could prevent a civil war.

Some 75 days have gone by since the introduction of martial law, so it is high time to sum up the situation. The counterrevolutionary forces, which were rendered helpless by the initial shock, are rearing their heads again and their activities are again illustrated by a wave of leaflets, handouts and even acts of lawlessness and terror.

Martial law has stemmed the tide of the counterrevolutionary wave but has still not liquidated the counterrevolutionary dangers.

The wave of destructive strikes was stopped, the strike conflagration, which could have consumed our home, was extinguished and economic chaos was ended, but this does not mean that social initiative has been triggered. Cooperative ties are still severed, the situation in the plants working on licenses is still tragic and we lack raw materials.

Martial law is the last opportunity for us to reflect on how to regenerate and strengthen the party, how to restore revolutionary prowess and get rid of careerists, sycophants, opportunists, crafty dodgers, people without ideals and turncoats. It is our duty to work out at this plenum a strategy for party activities under martial law, to map out out aims and to choose tactics. Let us be quite clear that the system and democracy in Poland will be determined by the shape of the party and by the mechanisms of its internal life and that the party will be determined by its members and leadership. That is why the question of bringing to account and closely screening party members and every party organization is one of the most urgent questions. We are very much behind in settling accounts with party offenders, and it is high time to deal with this issue honestly and reliably.

The process of screening has produced much doubt in the PZPR. People often try to reduce this process to formulating evaluations in line with individual trade union membership. Some people say that party screening is unnecessary because it weakens and disintegrates the party. Things have reached such a pitch that -- even before screening has begun -- efforts are being made to stop it with the help of the argument that screening amounts to revenge. When on the subject of screening the individual party members and defining the responsibility for their actions, it is necessary to stress what we can forgive a shipyard worker, a woman textile worker or a miner for, and what we cannot forgive a politician, professor or ideological experts from party institutes for. It is for their blunders that we are now playing such an exacting price.

The young generation represents one of our most urgent problems. Our interest in young people must stop being an empty catchword because this interest is a historical necessity under our conditions. Our society is young, and over 50 per cent of our people were born and educated in People's Poland. If we do not want to become a party without a base of young people we must show them genuine prospects, open the doors to advancement and ensure that they enjoy equal opportunities as far as possible. Young people have the right to genuinely share in the responsibility for the fates of the fatherland. We must put an end to the practice by which young people are won with the exclusive help of material incentives. The young generation of Poles deserves the best treatment in line with the best national traditions. Your young people are enthusiastic, energetic and committed. They must be treated as partners sitting at the same table, which is all the more important since in our present crisis our young people are almost the only capital we have, and it is actually they who will primarily determine Poland's future. We should also bear in mind that the most painful problem facing our young people is the general impossibility of obtaining an apartment you can call your own.

A housing construction program is one of the basic elements of the efforts to make the PZPR's policy credible to our society. Although millions and millions of rooms were built since the war, housing needs have not been satisfied, but have even increased. The present system of housing construction has not been able to cope with housing needs. Young people deprived of the possibility of providing tolerable housing conditions for their families cannot help being critical of the authorities. We must break the vicious circle of helplessness to the effect that Poland and the Polish people are unable to solve the housing problem. We must have a new approach to that problem. Above all we must make crucial changes in the structure of building trades, especially since we now know that large prefabricated housing elements produced in large centralized factories are unable to meet the increasing housing needs. It is high time to get rid of red tape when allotting sites for individual housing. We must also make more extensive use of such accessible materials as plaster of paris, lime and clay and stimulate the local production of raw materials. Without eliminating the production of housing by state enterprises and cooperatives, we must use civic initiative for housing construction and set up small construction cooperatives and associations as soon as possible.

The future of trade unionism is the key issue in connection with ensuring the true implementation of the process of socialist changes in our country. The character, place and role of trade unions is closely related to the functioning of the entire socialist system in Poland. Trade unionism can strengthen that system, but it can also weaken it, as experience shows. Trade unions in socialist society must not restrict their activities to just controlling and correcting socioeconomic policy and to submitting demands. It would not be all right for trade unions to deal mainly with the issues of production. Today it is difficult to prejudge the final shape of trade unionism in Poland. We have just begun the discussion on the subject, to which the party is not indifferent.

We must never forget the workers' outburst and just wrath. The party must not only defend, but also implement, the post-August achievements of the workers class. However, we must purge the July-August protest of antiworker and nonworker accretions. We must have a new interpretation of the August protest -- this time from the class positions. Too much was done to direct the bitterness and wrath of the workers class against the workers class in order to set it at loggerheads, to disrupt and divide it. That is why the struggle to restore the trade union movement to its political unity is so important. I regard this unity as the unity of aims, the unity of the interests of the workers class and the unity of the socialist ideological platform because the workers class is one, after all. I am sure that if not today then tomorrow the unity of the economic interests of the workers class will help consolidate it politically and integrate it ideologically and this will result in the organization of the trade unions that have class homogeneity and that stand guard over the interests of workers and the socialist state.

ZSMP's Jaskiernia on Youth

AU051258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 82 p 6

[Report on speech by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Chief Administration of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, at the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Allow me to also join in this interesting discussion on the state of the country and party on the basis of the appraisals and analyses of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. There is still a lot of work awaiting us, not only political and educationa, but also on appraising what went on in the sixties, the seventies and after August 1980.

A great educational problem today is the fact that young people often have nothing to look up to. Every 10 years a decade is repudiated, and, practically speaking, every 10 years everything People's Poland has achieved is repudiated. Yet at the same time young people are expected to have peace of mind. Unanimous attitudes are expected.

From the analyses we in the organization are making and from the discussion we have had under the title "What Kind of Poland, What Kind of Union", it emerges that many dilemmas remain. We must be aware of the great moral, political and educational devastation that has taken place during the past 12 months and more. The phenomenon of "white blotches" in young people's historical awareness became reality. Our opponent took advantage of this lack of awareness in order to create the phenomena of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and antisocialism. In the union, we took the initiative of publishing writings which reveal the most difficult issues, for it is not merely a question of going back to the pre-August period and again being silent about many issues. It is not a question of returning to the period when educational processes were being built up on the basis of certain falsehoods and hushed-up matters, on the basis of a lack of knowledge. It is a question of being able to shape ideological aspects today.

Great progress has been made concerning democratic processes in the party and in the youth organizations. It would be a mistake to say a lot about the need to take part in socialist democracy and about the participation of young people in the exercise of authority without simultaneously creating any mechanisms to make this really possible. Very far-reaching work awaits us in this sphere. We must point out the institutional mechanisms and the way in which the young generation can really influence the course of matters.

For several months now the advancement of the young generation has been strongly marked by an absence of concrete solutions which could guarantee this advancement. Does this not again cause a discrepancy between words and reality? It may be that there are no such chances and possibilities today. If we have no concrete proposals to make, let us not arouse these expectations. Let us rather carry out this strategy by means of concrete settlements.

I reckon that the problem of an effective means of protecting workers' interests has not lost its importance. A very responsible analysis of the effects of the price reform, especially of the prices of industrial goods, awaits us. How will these effects really influence the community's social situation? True, we point to certain pathological phenomena and certain decisions which eliminate exorbitant prices, but these are exceptions to the rule. There is a lot of unease here.

It seems to me that we cannot separate ideological matters from economic ones, ideology must base itself on economic realities. Of course, economic realities do not cancel out economic problems, but today many young people are not acquainted with Marxism-Leninism. How should this Marxism-Leninism be taught? Textbooks are often on a very high and refined theoretical level, unreadable or vulgarized. We observe many alarming phenomena among young people studying at secondary schools. This is also a matter of the attitude of the teachers. If there is no uniform teaching pattern, if everyone has his own way, cynicism will manifest itself more and more. That is why I reckon that educating the young generation today is a matter for the whole country and the entire community.

The discussion "What Kind of Poland, What Kind of Union" has shown that the statement made by the Chief Administration Presidium of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth on 15 December expressing its support for the Military Council of National Salvation and for General Jaruzelski was accepted by vast multitudes of union members. Wherever there was educational work, analysis and argument to be done, everyone understood what the conditions of martial law were.

Never during the past dozen months and more have diversionary forces had such a strong influence on young people. Discrediting Radio Free Europe by revealing whose money it operates with and what its motives are will not solve everything. Particularly difficult educational work awaits us. It is significant that the young people's press is being dealt with and published last. It is also significant that we have not coordinated publishing, that publishing continues to be rather modest, and that there is a lack of propaganda in work enterprises and in rural areas. When we say there was counterrevolution and a real threat to the socialist system, then the resources opposing these phenomena must be of equal strength.

It seems very important that activists of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, veterans of the workers movement and youth movement, join in the discussion with young people.

I am convinced that together with party activists we will succeed in reaching the difficult goals we have before us.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

AU221341 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "The SD Central Committee's Sixth Plenum"]

[Text] The Sixth Plenary Session of the SD Central Committee in Warsaw on 16 March was devoted to discussing the role and the tasks of the SD under the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the country. The meeting was led by Prof Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee. It took place on the first anniversary of the party's twelfth congress.

Edward Kowalczyk presented the Presidium's report. He said that the way the situation is developing in and around Poland demands that the party count its strength and urgently undertake intensive political acitivity in union with its allied parties and other patriotic forces. He expressed the view that the plenum should present a turning-point in the party's internal activity after the twelfth congress and put an end to the period of internal ideological and organizational troubles. Continuing to maintain any divisions and factions would be against not only the traditions and ideals of the democratic movement, but also against the supreme interest of the people and state. Speaking about the party activity after 13 December last year, he praised the political thought and attitudes of broad circles of SD members. This enables one to speak optimistically about the possibilities for the party to take part in putting life in the country in order. Meetings and conversations held locally are direct proof of this.

E. Kowalczyk pointed out that the new political conditions attached to observing the principle that the SD need not cancel anything, make it necessary, however, for it to take a new look at the ways of carrying out its tasks and programs, at the structure of its activities and at their present and future forms. One thing is sure: The great work of making life and reforms more democratic, which was born out of the community's just protests, should be continued. On the strength of its declaration and program, the party will strive toward Poland's heaving itself out of the crisis, getting back on the road to development and becoming a country with a high standard of living, developed culture and a strong and up-to-date economy. The effective organization of all aspects of life must lead to the formation of new economic relations, to increased work efficiency, to developing all forms of self-management and a broader range of services, and so on.

The party wants to take active part together with the PZPR and the ZSL in creating social order, implementing economic reform and in the country's moral and political integration and renewal. It will cooperate with the Military Council of National Salvation in the task of restoring law and order, in order to pave the way for martial law to be lifted. The SD treats this as its patriotic and moral duty, and no one may shirk this duty.

Today, being all the richer for our latest experiences and full of conviction that we are following the right road, let us close our ranks and act sensibly, consistently and effectively, E. Kowalczyk said in conclusion. The quality of our deeds will define our fate.

During the discussion, which often referred to the points contained in the report, the necessity for unity in the ranks of the SD was stressed. It was emphasized that the tradition of the Polish democratic movement, as well as the history of the SD, demand that SD members participate in the work of creating national agreement and leading the country out of the crisis. In order to fulfill these tasks effectively, it is essential that SD cells and all its members consolidate themselves around the line put forward by the twelfth congress and explained at ensuing Central Committee meetings. The noticeable participation of representatives of the party in the formation and activity of the citizens' committees for national rebirth was stressed. The problem of the young generation, particularly those young people from the Democratic Youth Union who are ideologically connected with the party, was tackled with great care. The urgent need for the party to exert more influence on members of the Democratic Youth Union and the need to educate them politically was pointed out.

Economic problems, from the point of view of economic reform currently being implemented as well as of the issue of small-scale production and services, was broadly discussed. This is an important area in the national economy.

In the resolution it adopted, the Central Committee states that the SD's ideological foundations will always be patriotism, democracy and progress. It also expresses its firm desire to continue the program formed by the resolutions of the twelfth congress. The Council of State's decision to introduce martial law was an objective necessity. It protected the country from catastrophe which would have brought consequences difficult to foresee. Recognizing that this decision was justified, the Central Committee extends its support for the activities of the Military Council for National Salvation, which aims to restore social order, overcome the crisis and bring back normal life to the country. The Central Committee noted with satisfaction the fact that legislative initiatives by the SD, concerning in particular the setting up of a state tribunal and a constitutional tribunal, have recently taken on more meaning.

The members of the Central Committee recognized the active participation of SD representatives in the formation of citizens' committees for national rebirth and in their undertakings as important for the fulfillment of the idea of national agreement. Fully recognizing the idea that the socialist trade union movement should observe the political and fundamental interests of the state, the Central Committee expresses its support for the formation of trade unions in accordance with the results of the social discussion currently under way. The Central Committee also supports the continuation and speeding up of work aimed at renewing the activity of the union of democratic youth. The members of the Central Committee will recognize in a resolution that one of the ways of overcoming the serious economic crisis is to consistently implement economic reform. They also consider that small-scale production and the handicrafts included in it play a very important role in overcoming the crisis and in helping the country back on the road to economic development. The resolution stipulates that the government attach greater importance to the question of assuring services the right conditions for further development.

During the discussion, a new SD Central Committee secretary was chosen -- Zdzislaw Lasocki.

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE REPORTS FEB PRODUCTION

PM230957 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

["CH" report: "February Results as Reported by the Central Office of Statistics"]

[Text] (From our own correspondent) We have recently been following with exeptionally great interest the communiques issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the trends apparent in our economy. A recent communique on the situation in February informs us that production fell again considerably, although less than it did in January.

In any case, this fall has mainly occurred in the sphere of the processing industry. This is a result of supply difficulties, especially in connection with imports (which have been affected by restrictions imposed by Western countries). However, production has improved in the mining industries, and things have also picked up in sectors which rely on our raw materials, such as sugar.

All in all, production in socialized industry in February 1982 was 11.6 percent lower than in February 1981 (in January, the corresponding drop amounted to 13.7 percent). However, in the Mining and Power Ministry sector the value of sales increased 3.3 percent in February. During that month, 15 million tons extracted on work-free Saturdays. Power generation also reached last year's level and, in view of reduced demand, there was no need to impose any restrictions on consumption.

As far as the raw materials industry is concerned, in addition to an increase in the average daily extraction of hard and brown coal and natural gas, we observed an increase in the production of steel pipes, electrolytic copper, zinc, lead, silver, sulfur and cement. On the other hand, the daily processing of crude and fuel oil and the output of aluminum and synthetic rubber decreased.

The electrical machinery industry supplied more washing machines, separators [wirowki] and television sets. More batteries, agricultural machines and equipment and freightcars but fewer refrigeration units, domestic refrigerators and automobiles were produced. As far as the chemical industry is concerned, we observed an increase in the production of plastics and tractor tires but a decrease in the production of tires for both automobiles and trucks.

Let us add that in the food industry sector we observed an increase in the amount of products derived from animals slaughtered and in the amount of salt-water fish caught. However, the production of fresh poultry, butter, edible vegetable fats and cigarettes decreased.

Even though, as we have said, production fell considerably, the number of industrial workers decreased only 4.7 percent compared with February. As for the construction industry, production in socialized interprises decreased 20.6 percent, whereas the average number of workers decreased only 7.8 percent, that is, by 76,000 people. Some 5,400 homes were handed over ready for occupation, that is, approximately 46 percent fewer than in February 1981. In six voivodships, no homes were made ready for occupation in the first 2 months of the year.

The number of animals purchased for slaughter decreased 1.4 percent compared with February 1981 and the number of eggs purchased decreased by as much as 12.3 percent. The amount of grain purchased decreased by some 15 percent during that period compared wtih the same period last year. In January-February the number of animals purchased for slaughter decreased 8.5 percent and the amount of milk purchased increased 3.1 percent. Let us add that the number of pigs to be purchased under contract from March through May 1982 will be 24.7 percent below the corresponding period last year and that the number of cattle for slaughter will be 6.3 percent lower. It is significant, however, that contracts relating to supplies of cattle for slaughter in May show a 15-percent increase on May 1981.

As far as supplies for the agricultural sector is concerned, a shortage of tires for tractors and machinery, batteries and certain spare parts has persisted. Sales of concentrated fodder during the entire July 1981-February 1982 period decreased 25.7 percent compared with the analogous period in the previous economic year. It is worth noting, however, that in the same period sales of fertilizers to individual farmers increased 15.7 percent. However, stocks of fertilizers were 30 percent lower than at the end of February 1981.

In four main sectors of the national economy (industry, construction, trade, and transport and communications) the number of people employed was an average 4.4 percent lower than in February 1981, but the wage fund increased 16.4 percent. The amount of compensation for increases in retail prices reached some Z12 billion.

It is also worth mentioning that in the spheres of industry, construction, transport and communications as well as in the trade sector some Z24 billion were paid out of the enterprise bonus fund. In January-February, the average wages of people employed in those sectors amounted to Z8,031 -- an increase of Z1,420, that is 21 percent, compared with the same period last year.

The population's total income in monetary terms (derived from various sources, including allowances) in February amounted to more than Z269 billion (a 74.6 percent increase compared with February 1981), whereas expenditure in money terms amounted to Z186.8 billion, that is, increased 40.9 percent. By the end of February, the amount of money in circulation was Z1,172.2 billion, including investments [wklady pieniezne] amounting to Z733 billion.

The value of retail sales is incomparable because, as we know, retail prices have increased since 1 February. Let us therefore merely state that, according to the report published by the Central Office of Statistics, deliveries of meat and meat products in connection with controlled supplies met the demand stemming from ration coupons issued for February. The sales of other rationed food products, including vegetable fats, butter, sugar, flour, cerals, rice and sweets, have also proceeded smoothly.

As far as unrationed products are concerned, uninterrupted sales of milk, both nonfat and homogenized cottage cheese and eggs, among others, have been ensured nearly throughout the country. Supplies of the majority of unrationed food products such as certain fruit and vegetable preserves, nonperishable confectionery, hard cheeses, cream, coffee substitute, yeast, potato starch and fool extracts, continued to be in short supply. Considerable shortages occurred with respect to supplies of imported goods. Stocks of market goods decreased further. At the end of February they were 13.3 percent lower than a year ago.

Foreign trade turnover as a whole decreased 13.4 percent, while foreign trade turnover with respect to the so-called area II, which comprises free foreign exchange countries, decreased by as much as 20.7 percent. Imports from those countries fell by as much as 48.3 percent. Some important changes occurred in the sphere of exports during the first 2 months of the current year. Compared with the same period last year, exports of fuel and energy doubled. But in other spheres exports decreased considerably, and this decrease was most marked (57 percent) in exports of food industry and agricultural products to payment area II.

During Januagy-February 2.8 million tons of coal (three times as much as last year) were exported. Exports of coke, copper, cotton fabrics, pharmaceutical products and deal [timber] also increased. Exports of sulfur, cement, oil products and metallurgical products continued to decrease. Sales of clothes, knitted articles, meat, meat products, leather footwear and furniture also fell. Any increase in imports was mainly a result of increased supplies from socialist countries. Cuts in imports from payment area II affected virtually all kinds of goods. In particular, imports of grain, electrical equipment and light industry products decreased.

MILITIA INVESTIGATES AGRICULTURAL IRREGULARITIES

LD221722 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Militia action codenamed Bizon has now ended. It encompassed 20 voivodships and its aim was to uncover irregularities in management of land, machinery, agricultural production equipment and bad storage of agricultural produce and fertilizers. A total of 4,000 sites were checked out and 317 instances were uncovered which were serious enough to be classified as economic crimes because of the scale of wastage.

WROCLAW WORKERS TRIED FOR POOR CONSTRUCTION

LD230900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] A PAP correspondent reports from Wroclaw on an unusual event. An administrative trial of construction workers of the Nowy Dwor housing estate, which is taking place before a special commission of the state supervision of construction, has aroused great interest among Wroclaw inhabitants. The construction workers from the Wroclaw construction enterprise built a housing estate 5 years ago on which as many as 24 of the 32 residential buildings have already been classified for an overhaul. This testifies very clearly to bungled work, and, as it has been ascertained during the trial, buildings in which several thousand people live have not been constructed in accordance with the principles of art [as heard]. The genreal view is that, apart from the construction workers, everyone who participated in the investment process, cooperative [word indistinct], designers, investors and the town's chiefs are responsible. The trial will precisely define the extent of responsibility, and it ought to serve as a warning to all construction workers on new estates.

FOUR ARRESTED IN CZESTOCHOWA FOR LEAFLET PRINTING

LD222046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The security service of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Czestochowa has established that within the town an illegal group is active, dealing above all with the distribution of leaflets that contain false and slanderous information.

A manifestation of this activity included among other things, leaflets and posters which were sporadically distributed. As a result of the actions carried out against the suspected individuals a number of objects were uncovered and seized in one of their apartments which bear witness to their conducting hostile propaganda during the period of martial law.

Among other things, Matrices pressure rollers, and other devices for the production and duplication of printed matter were found. Also found were a considerable number of leaflets and posters already prepared for dissemination which called for active resistance against the introduction of martial law.

Fragments of program broadcasts by Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America -- recorded on tapes which were found during the search -- represented a sort of inspiration for the authors who prepared the texts.

In one case a militia team suprised the owner of a flat, as well as other persons who were there, in the process of duplicating the leaflets which had been worked on earlier. On the basis of the physical evidence hitherto collected, four persons have been arrested, including one woman. They are all young people with ages up to 20 years or so and they are all members of Solidarity or the KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland].

MILITIA UNCOVERS BURGLARS' RING IN TARNOW

LD230948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Functionaries of the Citizens' Militia (MO) station in Dabrowa Tarnowska have detained a 10-man gang of burglars who are charged with theft of goods from parish shops, cooperatives and Ruch [newspaper vending] kiosks in the Tarnow Voivodship. Goods to the value of Z300,000 have been uncovered as well as a home made hand-gun which bore traces of being used.

PAPER CITES STUDY OF ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRESS

PM220957 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6-7 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Own correspondent (CH) article: "Face to Face With the Reform"]

[Text] (P) [as published] Diametrically opposed reports on the work begun following the introduction of the new economic mechanism have been reaching us. Some enterprises have been managing extremely well whereas others have been complaining of a difficult start to the economic reform. Everything depends on the supply situation, the production sphere and, finally, whether work has been actively started or a wait-and-see attitude adopted.

The inquiries carried out on the subject by the cadre management and training organization institute in 42 consultation enterprises in the country in early February 1982 have been extremely valuable. They were carried out on the instructions of the government's pleni-potentiary for economic reform affairs. This interesting inquiry has shown that the situation in various enterprises differs as a result of several factors:

Because some enterprises have remained within the framework of the command-distribution system;

Because of uncertainty and restrictions in the foreign trade sphere and difficult supply and materials and fuel and energy situations; and

Because of the standard of activeness and training of the enterprise management cadre.

It is significant that the executive orders relating to the legal acts introducing the reform in general and, in particular, the Council of Ministers' resolutions of 30 November and 30 December 1981, which determined the principles on which enterprise activities were to be based in 1982, were in fact unknown to many of the enterprises investigated. This applied to certain very important orders issued by such operational departments as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Materials Management as well as by the head office of the Polish National Bank. Public services have been affected by a lack of legal rules relating to organizational and economic links with voivodship offices with respect to the liquidation of associations.

Militarized enterprises have emphasized the need to determine the powers of associations which have so far remained operational, because they violate the statutory independence of the enterprises controlled by them. Similar demands have been made with respect to the plenipotentiaries of ministers for operational program affairs and production agreement affairs, whose sphere of activities should be restricted. In certain departments these plenipotentiaries have been giving enterprises inadequate aid with respect to problem issues relating to nonessential matters and, in some cases, deciding on change in the type of goods produced without consulting with the enterprises concerned.

The forms and spheres of the activities of these plenipotentiaries are in principle similar to the powers of former association directors even though they were to enjoy only such powers as were to be transferred to them by their founding bodies, that is, the ministries.

Certain enterprise managers believe that the succeeding legal regulation -- especially, the practice of management -- restrict the enterprises' independence which stems from the law in force. Furthermore, there is a lack of a uniform register of both rescinded regulations and regulations which are still valid even though they were issued prior to 1 January 1982.

The founding bodies show no greater interest in problems concerning the functioning of enterprises during the initial stage of the economic reform. In some cases letters written last year have remained unanswered.

It has also been asserted that it is necessary to adapt the accountancy obligatory in enterprises at present to the new conditions stemming from a reformed economic and financial system.

Certain remarks on the subject of foreign trade have also been significant. According to some enterprises, the solutions expected at present hinder exports. As far as this issue is concerned, the dollar's exchange rate in relation to the Zloty and the adjournment of foreign exchange deductions have played an important role in this sphere.

Reports on the activities now undertaken in enterprises in connection with the implementation of the reform are also important. Many new activities have been initiated, including analyses of the state of enterprises, of factors affecting financial results and of productivity. The problem connected with the motivation system and the possibility of economic management of stocks are also being analyzed. The profitability of specific types of production and cooperation links have been studied and much attention has been paid to the principles governing settlements of accounts. It is worth mentioning the fact that programs are being prepared for rational utilization of raw materials, semifinished products, fuel and energy. Production is being divided among operational programs even though certain enterprises are still unaware of whether they are supposed to participate in any operational programs and, if so, which.

We have been able to mention here only a few points relating to these interesting studies of the conditions under which the reform is being initiated. They will be discussed during a meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform Affairs, which is to resume its acitivities after an interval, to be held next Thursday. The initiation of inquiries of this kind by the institute in accordance with instructions issued by the government's plenipotentiary for economic reform affairs deserves appreciation.

It was generally known that the initial stage of the introduction of the new system would be extremely difficult. So it is worth finding out whether these difficulties stem from the crisis, limited stocks of materials or any subjective factors. For the reform must be protected from the beginning.

WARSAW TV CARRIES PROGRAM ON RADIO FREE EUROPE

LD222156 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1150 GMT on 21 March carries a magazine program entitled "The World" which includes a segment devoted to the activities of Radio Free Europe.

The presenter begins by recalling the beginning of Radio Free Europe's Polish section on 4 July, 1950. He then quotes the New York TIMES and the Washington POST on CIA-funding for the radio station. He says: "Of $34 million passed on by the intelligence in 1971, only $604,000 came from private contributions. The myth that the Free Europe Association is independent from the U.S. authorities has therefore burst forever. The same report determined that up to 1976, government donations to Radio Free Europe reached the astronomical sum of $735 million."

The presenter goes on to note that there is no voluntary organization in the United States which could afford to pay for Radio Free Europe's "32 modern radio transmitters of 2,245 kilowatts, 3 broadcasting stations situation in Biblis and Holzkirchen in West Germany and at La Gloria in Portugal plus a powerful radio monitoring station equipped to monitor the programs from 50 stations in socialist countries, and a telex system connected to the biggest press agencies such as UPI, Reuter and DPA." He goes on to note that the originators of the National Committee of Free Europe were consummate experts in psychological strategy, and lists former CIA Chief Allen Dulles, former OSS Chief William Donovan, former Governor of West Berlin Gen Lucius Clay, former commander of the U.S. 1st Army Gen Willis Crittenberger, and head of staff of psycological warfare Charles Jackson.

After noting the oath of loyalty administered to top-level employees of Radio Free Europe, the presenter says "in the seventies 130 people were employed (in the Polish section) who prepared 132 hours of weekly programs. The development of events in Poland in 1980-82 caused a further expansion of the department." He goes on to name Glen Walter Ferguson as "the current boss, a consummate spy."

The presenter then names and gives brief biographical details of various personnel in the Polish department, including Manager Zygmunt Michalowski, (Michal Lasota) alias Tadeusz (Chciuk), Jadwiga Mieczkowska alias Aleksandra (Stypulkowska), Father (Tadeusz Firzke), Wiktor Troscianko and Wojciech (Wasiutynski). He then notes that Radio Free Europe's tasks also include the gathering of information and intelligence from all sections of socialist society and quotes the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE on a visit to Radio Free Europe's research department.

After noting the radio station's silence in the matter of the "humorous" sentences imposed in Duesseldorf on Nazi war criminals, the presenter says it is not by chance that Munich, capital of Bavaria, is the center of Radio Free Europe's activities -- "Munich, former cradle of Nazism, has for years been the center of revanchist organizations." He says in 1956 the SDP's journal blamed RFE for the bloodbath in Hungary and says the Munich agents would willingly assign the same fate to Poland in 1982.

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON CEMA, USSR AID

LD221516 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Mar (PAP) -- Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda told PAP reporter in an interview on aid provided for Poland by socialist countries that "the socialist states (excluding the USSR) declared aid totalling 51,700,000 roubles and 15,000,000 dollars. This is an unrepayable aid in addition to extra supplies on commercial terms worth 35,900,000 roubles.

"Poland's trade with the USSR is unbalanced to the highest degree. Poland's deficit this year amounts to 1,040 million roubles. This year exports to the USSR will grow by 13.3 per cent in comparison with 1981 while imports will drop by 2.3 per cent.

"Imports from the USSR are largely dominated by supplies of fuels, raw materials and materials for production which are to account for 72.8 per cent of overall imports.

"With regard to the balance of turnover for 1982 and Poland's deficit at the end of 1981 Poland's expected debts in the USSR will amount to 2.7 billion roubles (i.e. 73.8 per cent of the value of this year's exports to the USSR) at the end of 1982."

"The Soviet Union agreed to have those debts repayed in two installments: Last year's deficit (some 1.5 billion roubles) in the first quarter of this year and this year's deficit in the first quarter of 1983.

"The size of exports of goods (and investment services) by industrial plants to other CMEA countries will not exhaust our possibilities. This particularly refers to construction and assembly services where Poland's partners lesser interest in greater use of our offer results from decreased pace of investing in their countries.

"In spite of this exports of goods and investment services in 1982 should exceed this last year's level.

"In trade with socialist European countries other than the USSR this year, the supplies of raw materials and materials for production and imported consumer goods, both agricultural produce, foods and industrial products will exceed our export supplies," the deputy foreign trade minister concluded.

DAILY ON CITIZENS' COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH

AU221140 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Activities of Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth in Zielona Gora Voivodship Evaluated"]

[Text] Chairmen of civic committees for national rebirth at various levels and in various communities of the Zielona Gora Voivodship met in Zielona Gora on 15 March. PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski was present.

Members of the leaderships of the voivodship committees of the PZPR, ZSL and the Democratic Party as well as representatives of the Zielona Gora administration were also present.

The meeting evaluated the initial activities of the citizens' committees, which were set up to meet vital social needs and which are the result of the grassroots initiative of the people of goodwill, who are concerned for the country's future and are ready to serve this great cause with the utmost devotion. Over 150 committees have been set up in the central Odra region so far. The participants in the meeting exchanged views and submitted proposals to gradually improve the committee's performance and effective impact on the community.

They also pointed out that some representatives of the local authorities only too often failed to show the necessary militancy, initiative and responsibility in performing their daily duties.

Discussing the problems brought up at the meeting, M. Orzechowski stressed the great importance, under the present conditions, of strengthening and expanding the social movement of the citizens' committees for national rebirth. He declared that this movement's sources and aims are distinguished because of their genuine patriotism. We must persevere in promoting this movement and use it as a foundation of national agreement and of the further renewal of the country's life.

FURTHER LIST OF PERIODICALS TO RESUME PUBLICATION

AU221734 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Reappearance of Further Press Titles"]

[Text] Decisions have been made to resume the publication of more periodicals. ZYCIE PABIANIC will reappear in the near future, as well as the Polish Scout Union monthly HARCERSTWO, the youth periodicals POKOLENIA and POZNAJ SWOJ SWIAT and also the cooperative periodicals POLSKI PRZEGLAD SPOLDZIELCZY, SPOLDZIELSCZOSC W SZKOLE and TRYBUNA SPOLDZIELCZA. Also reappearing are such periodicals as PRZEGLAD MLECZARSKI, CHOW BYDLA and NASZ SKLEP.

The publication of sports and tourist periodicals has been announced. The following will appear. BOKS, BRYDZ, KULTURA FIZYCZNA, LEKKOATLETYKA, SZACHY, REKREACJA FIZYCZNA, FILATELISTYKA, TATERNIK, ZAGLE I JACHTING MOTOROWY, IMT SWIATOWID, REGIONY, NURT, the sport equipment sale center periodical TYGODNIK POLSKI, the Socialist Union of Polish Students organ ITD, the scout periodical NA PRZELAJ and FILIPINKA.

From the periodicals published by the executive technical organization, "Sigma," the following will reappear: PRZEMYSL DROBNY I USLUGI, MLODY TECHNIK, OPAKOWANIE, RADIOELEKTRONIK, ZARZADZANIE, SZKOLA I CERAMIKA and TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA.

ANSA: DOCUMENT SAYS ARMY TO PLAY 'MAJOR ROLE'

AU230827 Rome ANSA in English 0813 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (ANSA) -- The army will play a major role in the development of a "Polish socialism" guided by the Communist Party (PZPR) in the tradition of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy, according to a policy document drawn up after the party's recent central committee meeting and just attained by "ANSA."

The document, divided into five chapters, proposes a net separation between church and state and suggests the creation of a party-guided labor organization in which forms of workers self-management may be countenanced in the factory once the smooth running of the economy and the nation's social affairs are assured.

The army, described as "the guarantee of the existence and functioning of a powerful state," will work alongside the party, "the leadership power and catalyzing factor of national unity based on an alliance between workers and peasants."

Militants from other parties, as well as people not belonging to any party and Catholics, were asked to join the national unity drive as long as all "recognize the leading role" of the Communist Party.

The document warned that there will be an all-out fight against the unidentified forces which have driven the country towards catastrophe and which pre-meditatively are using the social-economic crisis to achieve their anti-socialist aims.

An economic reform will be promoted, the document indicated, giving private farmers equal rights with collective agricultural enterprises.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDERSECRETARY -- The premier has appointed Tadeusz Beldowski undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

NEW VOIVODA -- The premier has appointed Col Kazimierz Buczma voivoda of Kalisz Voivodship. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 82 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW WITH DUTCH NEWSPAPERS

AU201942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

["Interview granted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on 3 March, in Bucharest with "Brabant Pers" press group of the Netherlands]

Question: Mr President, you have paid many visits abroad and travelled a lot. You have permanent contacts wtih heads of states and politicians throughout the world. In the framework of frequent discussions concerning relations between the United States and the USSR, and the Polish problem, we would like you to review the current international situation and future developments as you see them.

Answer: The tension in international relations has come to be most serious. It can be said that this is a result of the big changes in the world arena, in the balance of forces, a consequence of the continuation of the policy of spheres of influence, of revamping these zones, of the policy of strength and diktat.

At the same time, a new equilibrium has not been attained yet, as a result of changes which have occurred internationally, of the emergence of new forces, of new groupings of states which claim a more important role in international life. Among these changes, I would mention the liquidation of the old colonial system, the emergence of a large number of independent states, the affirmation of the position of the developing countries, of the nonaligned countries and in general of the small- and medum- sized countries. These countries wish to have the fullest independence ensured and to more actively participate in the settlement of the international issues, in the spirit of the principles of equal rights, observance of independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

In this context, of course, the big countries -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- keep playing an important role in international life; yet, we should however say that they can no longer solve by themselves the complex issues facing mankind, without the participation of the other states as well, without considering the interests of the new groupings, of the new forces asserting themselves on an international plane.

Many of the existing conflicts are in fact a direct result of these issues. A vital necessity is therefore the fastest possible settlement of the existing conflicts by negotiations while giving up the military way, force and threat of force. It is necessary that action should be taken for the political, negotiated settlement of the most serious problems that have come about as a result of the arms race and of the big discrepancies between the rich and poor countries. As a matter of fact, it can be said that in the current international situation the contradictions between the rich and poor countries are the most important factor which may lead -- if action is taken for the settlement of these issues and the achievement of the new international economic order -- to a policy of detente and peace, or else contribute to further worsening the international life.

Developments in Poland

I consider that the events in Poland are strictly internal problems, brought about by a series of internal factors and especially by the mistakes made. But it should be said that certain circles from the outside try to use this situation in order to determine both the worsening of the situation in Poland and of East-West relations -- as they used to put it -- which leads in fact to a further worsening of the international life, especially in Europe. Therefore, it is necessary in our opinion that nothing be started that might lead to an aggravation of the situation in Poland, that no measure of economic or other kind of sanction be taken.

On the contrary, the European countries ought to act toward assisting Poland to overcome the difficulties, as this is an important factor for her socioeconomic development that has to continue on a socialist road; at the same time, this would be and is of special importance for security, detente and peace in Europe and the world over.

The Madrid Meeting

We consider that everything possible must be done for the meeting to continue in Madrid, for it to end in most positive results, that the convening of a conference on confidence and disarmament be ensured, as well as the follow-up of the meetings like the one in Madrid, which started after the Helsinki conference. It is in the interests of the European countries that we should preserve and develop this organized framework of talks, of negotiations. Europe is vitally interested in a policy of detente, collaboration and peace. The European countries have to achieve among themselves closer collaboration, I might say even unity, grounded of course on their social systems, on every country's national independence. The European countries should start from the fact that the socio-economic development and the independence of each and everyone are linked to the development and independence of all European states, to keeping Europe as a continent of peace, security, to a more independent policy of Europe in international life, to a stronger contribution of our continent to the settlement of the complex issues of international life.

I consider that, for all grave aspects manifest in international life, the possibility exists to overcome these difficulties, to resume the policy of Detente and develop multilateral collaboration among all states on equal footing.

Question: Mr President, since the Geneva talks have started, do you believe that the great demonstrations and actions against nuclear weapons and for peace which took place and continue to take place in a large number of countries in Europe, including Romania, should be intensified?

Answer: Consequent to obtaining divisions of Europe into opposed military blocs, tremendous amounts of weapons, atomic weapons included, have been amassed on our continent. As it is known, new American medium-range missiles are to be emplaced in the West, and the Soviet missiles are to be developed. We have to say that both the American and Soviet missiles are of direct concern to Europe and spell fresh dangers to the very existence and life on our continent. We therefore consider that everything possible must be done to halt the emplacement of the new American medium-range missiles and for the withdrawal and dismantlement of the Soviet medium-range missiles. Further on, steps should be taken towards the diminution up to the complete elimination of the nuclear missiles from Europe. This accords with the interests of all European countries.

Therefore, we have hailed and consider to be important the negotiations on the question of missiles, that have started in Geneva. Unfortunately, they still proceed slowly. Therefore, Romania considers -- and she has advanced proposals in this respect -- that the European states should participate in one form or another in these negotiations; they directly concern all European countries. It is more necessary that the Europeans keep acting most forcefully in order to induce the successful conclusion of these negotiations, the halting of the emplacement of the new missiles and a passage to the withdrawal and dismantlement of the existing ones.

Peace Mass Actions

True, the big demonstrations that have taken place in many European states, Romania included, have been, in my opinion, of great importance for the beginning of the Geneva negotiations.

Under the circumstances, these manifestations and demonstrations should be intensified. They have to take ever more active forms in order to bring about positive results linked to these missiles, to disarmament in general and to a policy of detente and peace. The future of Europe, of today's and tomorrow's generations is at stake. In fact life itself -- the ultimate creation of nature -- is at stake, and in the name of life, of the people's fundamental right to live free, we should do everything possible, should give fresh scope to the peace and disarmament movements.

Question: We would like you to talk about prospects in the Balkans and the current stage of Romania's relations with countries in that region.

Answer: As is known, in the past the Balkans were viewed as a "powder keg." Fortunately, in recent years the situation among the Balkan countries has been improved, although we must say there still are many problems to be solved, the Cyprus issue among them.

In the Balkans, too we favor finding negotiated solutions to the existing problems, for the development of a multilateral collaboration and the achievement of a region free from nuclear weapons, this being part and parcel of turning Europe into a continent free of atomic weapons.

I must mention Romania has good relations with all the countries in the Balkans, irrespective of social system. We favor a summit of the Balkan heads of state and government to discuss together the new steps to be made for leaving behind certain problems existing at present, for building confidence, economic, technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration in the field of disarmament and turning the Balkans into a zone free of atomic weapons. We consider that under the present circumstances such a summit is possible and necessary. This would meet the interests of all the countries in the Balkans and the interests of Europe, of the other neighbouring zones -- I mean the Middle East and the Mediterranean in general -- would be a contribution to the cause of detente and peace the world over.

Question: The Western press writes about Romania's economic achievements and certain difficulties. Your Excellency, would you kindly comment, for the benefit of Dutch citizens, on your country's current development, thus replying to those who talk about a crisis in Romania? What are the great socioeconomic problems you are being faced with?

Answer: Romania has marked important successes in her economic and social development. If referring to the level we started from these results are in fact particularly great. I should only refer to the fact that in the seventies the Romanian industry developed over threefold and agriculture 1.6 times. This led to a marked improvement in the people's material and spiritual standard of living.

The fact is true that this marked development did not prevent the existence of certain shortcomings, difficulties. First of all we are somewhat lagging in the field of energy, of raw materials both as a result of Romania's limited resources, and of the incomplete fulfillment of certain stipulations of the plan for economic and social development. At the same time, in spite of the improvement in agriculture, we failed to achieve in full the targets we had set for ourselves.

To all these must be added the influence of the world economic crisis that are well known and are reflected to various extents in Romania, too. True, we are taking action to make their influence as small as possible, and to a certain extent we succeeded. What I mean is that in 1981 the Romanian economy kept developing -- the industrial production went up: by four per cent in new production, by 2.6 per cent in marketable production.

Consequently one cannot speak of a "crisis" -- in the real meaning of the word -- in the economic and social development of Romania. One can talk about the existence of certain difficulties, of imbalances among certain sectors, particularly in raw materials and of energy and, to a certain extent, agriculture.

We are preoccupied with these problems, and are taking action to find faster solutions. As a matter of fact, since the 1979 congress of the party we have established as a priority task the stronger development of the domestic sources of energy, of the base of raw materials, turning to good account certain poor sources and adopting new measures for ensuring a more rapid development of agriculture. These are measures requiring very great effort, large investments, taking into account the land melioration and the irrigation of wide areas that we have to make in Romania. To this end we have earmarked adequate sums -- both for the energy and raw materials sources and for agriculture -- and we hope that in the next two to three years we shall be able to ensure a better balance and a more lasting base to the further development of the entire national economy.

We set ourselves the target to ensure a rather important growth of the national economy over the 1981-1985 quinquennium, and setting out from this to help Romania to turn from a developing country into a medium-developed country. Under normal international circumstances we believe we have all possibilities to achieve this.

I know that much speculation is made in the West on certain difficulties manifest in Romania. I believe that Romania's difficulties are by far smaller than those of many Western countries. I should refer, for instance, to the fact that last year, too, the number of job opportunities went up by several tens of thousands and that for this year we have planned a new rise while in many Western countries, and in others,there is manifest a cut in the job opportunities and an upsurge of unemployment. That is why I consider all these speculations to be the result either of failure to know the state and problems of the Romanian economy, or -- why not say this -- of ill-willed attitudes. Yet we hope the Romanian life and realities to prove all these speculations void, to be stronger than any propaganda.

We are aware of our problems, we discuss them quite severly at times, yet we do this in order to take action and help the population understand that we must unite our efforts for solving them. Thus we have the conviction that we have all we need for ensuring the implementation of our program -- for the further development of the country and setting out from this, for an improvement of the people's welfare in general.

At the same time I wish to stress that we concern ourselves with developing international economic relations with all states. Yet of course, we wish to achieve not only a balanced trade but even to make it active to Romania's advantage, in order to be able to return some of the previous years' credits.

We want to take such action that we may achieve the development of the economic changes and of the cooperation in production with our partners based on firm agreements for imports and for Romanian exports, in order to avoid the past situation when our partners did not meet their obligations, delivered their products to Romania yet did not take products from Romania, as stipulated by agreements, this led to the emergence of an imbalance that we want to eradicate. We wish to take such action that this kind of situation may never occur again.

Let me be well understood: We do not wish to restrict economic relations, yet we wish our imports to be made on the grounds of corresponding exports apt to ensure both the payment for imports and a surplus in order to eradicate the imbalances created so far. To this end we have established adequate stipulations and we have the capabilities, and the Romanian economy is strong enough to leave behind the existing difficulties, those caused by the international economic crisis included.

Question: It is known, Mr President, that there are several coinhabiting nationalities in Romania. Please tell us about Romania's nationality policy. What is the status of the coinhabiting nationalities in your country, and what rights and freedoms do they enjoy?

Answer: There are several coinhabiting nationalities in Romania. About 90 percent of the country's total population is represented by citizens of Romanian nationality. Currently 10 percent are citizens of the nationalities, out of which 8 percent are of Magyar nationality; then come in sequence citizens of German nationality, of Serbian nationality and of other nationalities.

The Romanian Communist Party has always declared, even in the past, for fully equal rights of all citizens, irrespective of nationality. In the years of socialist construction we have worked and unflinchingly pursued th is policy in all domains. I could say that Romania is among the few countries where, really, the national question, full equality in rights among all citizens, irrespective of nationality has been unswervingly pursued.

There is education in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, including higher education. Thus, in our country, there are 3,517 learning units and sections in the languages of coinhabiting nationalities, attended by almost 350,000 pupils. Out of the whole of 173,941 students who are trained in Romania, 12,733 belong to the nationalities. There are 14 theatre companies in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania, as well as 53 publications in almost 134 million copies annually; the radio and television broadcast weekly several-hour programmes for the citizens speaking the respective languages. Every year 300 books are put out in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania, in a circulation of about 2,300,000 copies. The fact is to be highlighted that of the 369 deputies in the Grand National Assembly, 41 belong to nationalities, and in people's councils there are 6,340 Magyar, German, Serbian and other nationality deputies.

Practically speaking, there is no political or social domain where the full equality in rights is not manifest as well as the participation of citizens of different nationalities in the entire political and social life.

We have paid great attention to the development of productive forces in all the zones of the country. Especially during 1970-1980 we achieved a powerful development of industry and other economic sectors in all regions.

In this respect, I could say that Romania can be proud of the way in which she has taken action for the territorial development of productive forces, taking into consideration that equality in rights must start with providing equal conditions of life and work for people and then adding the other things I referred to.

There are no restrictions for anybody, based on difference of nationality.

Romania Democracy

As regards the general development of Romania society and democracy I could say that there are such forms of participation of the masses of people in governing, including people of different nationalities, which lead to providing conditions for the masses of people, for all social categories to take part directly in the running of all sectors of activity. We have set up working people's managing councils in all economic and social units, as deliberative bodies. Within general meetings -- which we consider as meetings of owners and producers -- we debate Romania's development questions, including international policy.

We have set up national bodies -- the congress of working people, the congress of agriculture, which are participated in by 11,000 people each; a congress of people's councils; the congress of culture and education; the congress of instruction. There are standing bodies between congresses -- national councils, such as the national council of working people, participated in by 1,500 people, workers most of them, or the national council of agriculture which encompasses over 1,000 members.

We consider that these democratic forms provide conditions for all citizens, therefore for citizens of different nationalities, too, to take an active part, in complete freedom, in debating all problems, in establishing the ways of development of the country, of increasing general welfare, of ensuring the country's independence and sovereignty, including in the policy of peace, detente and collaboration with all states.

Question: As is known, the Netherlands and Romania belong to two different social, political and economic systems and military alliances. In spite of this, they are powerful advocates of the establishment of a climate of peace, in order to avoid a nuclear catastrophe.

Mr President, how do you think that the governments and peoples of our countries should act to ensure a Europe without nuclear weapons, a Europe in which each country can live and develop without fearing what tomorrow may bring?

Answer: Indeed, Romania and the Netherlands belong to different socioeconomic and political systems and particularly to different military alliances. In spite of this, I would like to mention, with much satisfaction, that relations between Romania and the Netherlands are good, I should say. They have developed and continue to record progress.

Of course, the differences of social systems cannot and should never prevent cooperation between our countries or between any other countries. We proceed from the fact that each people has the right to choose the path of its socioeconomic development, in accordance with its wishes, without any foreign interference.

As far as military alliances are concerned, they are the result of a certain political situation of a given time. We hope to reach a situation which these military alliances can be abolished, and a climate of trust which would make military alliances superfluous. Of course, we have to work for this to happen.

I would like to mention here that our countries cooperate well in many international bodies, working for attaining security and cooperation in Europe. As I have already said, in view of the very serious situation in Europe, I believe that we should strengthen cooperation between our governments, but also between our peoples, to ensure the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the Geneva negotiations, by participating, in one form or another, in attaining an agreement which should prevent the deployment of new missiles and lead to the withdrawal of existing ones.

However, our countries should actively cooperate with all European countries, and our peoples should act in close unity with all European peoples, since only together will we be able to attain positive results in this direction and create conditions for each state's security and opportunities for each people to develop in freedom and independence, without fear of outside aggression or of atomic bombs falling upon them one day. We must act now! When the bombs fall, it will be too late.

In our opinion, this is the main responsibility of governments, peoples, politicians and, as I have already said, of all mass media and the press.

I would like to express my wish for good cooperation between our countries and peoples, and to extend best wishes to the friendly Dutch people.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU221946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 22, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, received Comrade Robert Durbridge, member of the Executive Committee, national secretary of the Communist Party of Australia, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Expressing full gratitude for having been received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the guest conveyed him, the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, all the Romanian communists warm greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness from the National Committee, the leadership of the Communist Party of Australia, from all Australian communists. He also thanked for the invitation extended to him to visit Romania and get acquainted with the remarkable achievements the Romanian people scored under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its secretary general in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

While thanking, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested that warm greetings and best wishes of success be conveyed to the National Committee, to the leadership of the Communist Party of Australia, to all Australian communists in their activity, on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the whole party and on his own behalf.

During the interview, a review was made of the current activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Australia, of the prospects of the relations between the two parties, and essential questions of the present international situation were also approached. In this framework, reference was made with satisfaction to the good relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Australia, with emphasis on the wish to further expand, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, the Romanian-Australian relations on a political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of collaboration and progress in the world.

The exchange of views on international questions pointed to the concern of the parties for the tension existing in the world following the policy of force and dictate, of domination and oppression, the unprecedented escalation of the arms race which jeopardize the peoples' independence and sovereignty, world peace. It was stressed that in such complex conditions, all states should increase their efforts, the peoples and public opinion be mobilized, the collaboration among the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, among all the progressive, anti-imperialist forces intensify with a view to halting the deterioration of the international situation, for the resumption of the course towards detente and the promotion of a new, democratic policy of respect for national independence, of collaboration and peace, for the political, negotiated settlement of all the states of conflict, for the elminiation of force and threat of force from international life.

During the talk, stress was laid on the concern for the unprecedented escalation of the arms race which places life, mankind's civilization and existence in jeopardy. It was assessed that everything possible should be done to stop the arms race and pass to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, this being a highly important and topical objective, a fundamental element for the elimination of the main sources of war confrontation and dangers, for releasing the peoples from the burden of military expenditures, for speeding up socioeconomic development and raising all nations' welfare. Emphasis was placed on the need for a stop in the emplacement of other medium-range missiles in Europe, of any nuclear weapons in general, and for a passage to withdrawing and destroying the existing ones. The fact was pointed out that it was in the interest of all nations to do their utmost in defence of the peoples' supreme asset -- the right to life.

The fact was highlighted that it was in the peoples' interest that broad cooperation relations be established on the basis of observance of each country's social system and independence, of active cooperation and mutual assistance in its socioeconomic development, in raising each nation's welfare and strengthening its sovereignty -- an important factor for peace all over the world.

In relation to the situation in Poland, it was mentioned that the problems in that country were of concern to the Polish people itself. The belief was expressed that the Polish United Workers' Party, all the sound and realistic forces in Poland, the Polish people, working in full unity, have the necessary force and capability to surmount the crisis, to ensure the countrys' socialist democratic development on the road of progress and welfare, of freedom and national independence.

Both sides pointed to the significance of real measures towards the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order which should guarantee faster development to the lagging countries, world economic stability and mankind's progress.

The fact was mentioned that the great issues facing presentday mankind could be solved only through the equal and active participation of all states, whatever their size or social system.

The determination of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Communist Party of Australia was expressed to cooperate ever more closely in the world arena for the attainment of the peoples' ideals of security, independence, progress and welfare.

During the talk, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, and Comrade Robert Durbridge, national secretary of the Communist Party of Australia, emphasized the necessity of strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the communist, socialist and social democratic parties, among all the progressive forces, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, the right of each party to elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the specific national conditions, in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, security and independence, of collaboration in the whole world.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASE REPORTED

AU221215 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Mar (AGERPRES) -- As the technical-material base of agriculture developed, its production increased considerably.

Over 1950-1980, the value of farm output rose fourfold -- from 32.4 thousand million lei to more than 129 thousand million lei. Synthetically expressed through the volume of per capita overall output, the results obtained in the development of agriculture were three times bigger -- from 1,988 lei per inhabitant in 1950 to 5,815 per inhabitant in 1980.

Due particularly to the high yields per hectare, the plant productions grew continually. Over the 6th-8th decades, the total productions in figures standing for annual averages per quinquennia registered constant increases, rising with cereals from 8.2 million tons (the annual average of the 1951-1955 quinquennium) to 19.3 million tons (that of the 1976-1980 quinquennium), with sugar beet from about 1.3 million to over 6.1 million; with potatoes from 2.35 million tons to 4.43 million tons, and so on.

In the 1976-1980 period, the average annual outputs were bigger than those achieved over 1951-1955, more than twice with cereals, 3-4 times with technical plants, and 2-2.5 times with the other crops. Thence, the per capita productions grew considerably with the main plant products: with cereals -- from 488 kg (the annual average out of which, with what 198 kg and 282 kg per inhabitant, respectively, with potatoes from 139 kg to 203 kg, with vegetables from 94 to 161 kg, with fruit from 35 to 67 kg, etc.

It should be stressed that the per capita production obtained with the main plant products rank our country among the first 15-20 in the world.

Substantial production growths were registered in the animal breeding sector, too, as a result of both an increase in livestock and the growth of yield per head. Noteworthy is the fact that in the last quinquennium the head of cows rose almost three times as to the 1951-1955 average, while the number of pigs increased more than three times and of poultry four times or so.

Under suchlike circumstances, overall production (of meat, milk, wool, eggs) followed an ascending line: with meat from 751,000 tons (the annual average of the 1951-1955 period) to over 2.4 million tons (that of the 1976-1980 period), with cow's milk from about 16 million hectoliters to more than 49.1 million hectorliters, with wool from 18,200 tons to 35,400 tons, with eggs from 1,338 millions to 6,193 millions.

Over the last three decades, the overall productions of meat and cow's milk increased more than three times, of wool two times and of eggs five times or so. These achievements resulted in a steady rise of per capita animal production.

Over the 6th-8th decades, the annual average per quinquennia of per capita productions with the main animal products rose in Romania as follows: with meat from 45 to 110 kg, with cow's milk from 94 litres to 225 litres, with wool from 1.1 kg to 1.6 kg, with eggs from 79 to 294.

Telling is the fact that in the last decade the average annual rate of farm production growth was 5.7 times higher than that of the population growth, while internationally this ratio was three times lower.

TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES NOTED

AU191154 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0905 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Mar (AGERPRES) -- In the processing industry -- which in the eighth decade recorded an average annual growth rate of production of 11.9 per cent, more than industry as a whole -- more marked development was scored by the high-technology branches and sub-branches which turn to better use the material and labour resources.

The steel production reached 13.2 million tons in 1980 as to 6.5 million tons in 1970, in conditions of almost 70 per cent of the production growth having been achieved on account of the alloy and high-alloy steels and of the quality carbon steels and low alloy steels in the past quinquennium alone; action was taken for working metal into finished metallurgical products with a high processing degree, such as: cold-rolled sheets and strips, zinc -- and tin-coated sheets, stainless and electrotechnical sheets of high quality, etc.

In machine-building the production of which was 4.2 times bigger in 1980 than in 1970 -- important results have been scored in the sectors that are decisive for the application and generalization in the entire economy of the contemporary, technico-scientific process; chiefly developed were the industries of computation technology -- almost 36 fold, fine mechanics and optics -- 13 fold, metal-cutting machine-tools -- 10 fold, measuring and control instruments -- nearly 8 fold, automation means -- over 6 fold, new types of locomotives lorries and big-capacity seagoing ships, numerically controlled machine-tools, a diversified range of farm machinery, high performance technological equipment and installations, etc., were assimilated and put on stream.

In the chemical industry, concomitantly with the 3.3 times growth of production, important qualitative changes were wrought in this period, materialized in the priority development of the fine synthesis and small tonnage industry, of raw materials for the organic synthesis industry, the industry of man-made yarn and fibres, synthetic rubber and plastics, as well as household chemicals; in keeping with the demands of an intensified chemicalization of agriculture, the production of fertilizers and pest-killers was increased and diversified.

In the woodworking industry, the production grew 2.1 times only on account of raising the degree of timber capitalization. In the domain of building materials the stress was laid on the manufacture of light and cheap products that can be made out of reusable materials.

In the light industry, the garments and textile sectors grow at average annual rates of 12.8 per cent and 11.4 per cent respectively -- which is more than in industry as a whole -- concomitantly with the expansion of the spectrum of products and the improvement of product quality. In the food industry, the production was bigger in 1980 than in 1970 2.3 times with meat, 2.7 times with meat preparations, 2.9 times with margarine, 2.6 times with sweets, and 2 times with preserved vegetables.

SUNDIC ANALYZES LATEST CPSU-PCI POLEMICS

LD221848 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] In the foreign political commentary of the daily news we speak of the obverse and reverse side of the polemics between the CPSU and the PCI. Milika Sundic talks about the attack by the Soviet magazine KOMMUNIST on the Italian communists:

It appeared, perhaps, to some people that the recently-begun polemics between the CPSU and the PCI would die out, but these forecasts have not been fulfilled. In fact, if one bears in mind the diametrically opposed views of the two parties on key questions of the struggle for socialism and the difference in the roads of revolutionary social transformations, as well as the existing state of relations within the communist and workers' movement -- which has all come to the fore in the polemics between the CPSU and the PCI -- there practically does not seem to exist any prospect, at least not in the near future, of the CPSU or the PCI giving up the stands which they are advocating and persistently defending.

However, it would be wrong in this context to say that what is involved here is a conflict between only two parties, because there are virtually no issues dominating these polemics which do not impinge on the basic problems of international relations and on the struggle for socialism in present-day conditions. Besides, the fact that the polemics between the PCI and the CPSU began in connection with events in Poland confirms that what is at stake are deep ideological and political contradictions in the communist and workers' movement whose roots are much deeper than appear at first sight.

For the CPSU as a party in power and for the USSR as a world power with great influence on all the developments of world events, the views of the PCI cannot at all be woven into what the CPSU considers to be acceptable conduct and socialist internationalism. This doctrine, apart from other things, implies coordination of stands and views on all essential questions of strategy and tactics of communist and workers' parties.

Against this, the PCI, instructed by experience from the times of Comintern, Cominform and from everything that is present today in the communist and workers' movement, such as the present polemics, is not ready to tie up or subordinate its road to socialism to anyone's experience. The program of the PCI's so-called road has not been worked out fully and it has perhaps not fully sized up its possible developments; however, PCI is not giving up its quest for appropriate solutions for the conditions in which it operates and in the conflict with the forces in the country which deny its autonomy, as much as they did when the PCI did not have autonomy.

The views represented by the PCI, the vision of socialism which it has, the experience which it has gained and, above all, the conditions in which it operates as numerically the strongest and most influential communist party in the West are not only a phenomenon of the time through which socialism is passing and of the problems which it is confronting; it is a reality which must be respected and a force which is leading to a change of the existing state of affairs. It is certainly not an antisocialist orientation, it is not anti-Sovietism nor is it a deliberate changing of color in order to be less of an eyesore for antisocialist forces and aggressive imperialism. It is simply the result of the knowledge and of the experience which has assumed the characteristics of a road which does not have to be called either the second or the third road, but simply the PCI's road to socialism.

The PCI itself does not claim to have found the answer to all the questions of the struggle for socialism. Although it is perhaps inclined to place its views above those of everyone else, and that includes the views of those parties -- admittedly very few -- which found their way before the PCI did, it cannot be denied originality and boldness of assessment of some forms of experience which are unacceptable for it.

It cannot be said that the CPSU does not see any of this, just as it can be said that the views of the PCI are totally unacceptable for the CPSU. The very fact that in its polemics with the PCI, the CPSU identifies its views and stands with the highest interests of the defense of socialism and peace in the world, suggests that for the CPSU any socialism outside the so-called real socialism and socialist comity of nations is of doubtful value. This heralds fresh confrontations and new divisions in the communist and workers' movement in the world. The tone of the polemics which is dominated by accusations and disqualifications can not lead to anything else.

SKOPJE PAPER VIEWS TODOROV REMARKS ON MACEDONIA

AU221841 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 14 Mar 82 p 3

[Bosko Nacevski report]

[Excerpts] Sofia, 13 Mar -- Tonight, the parliamentary delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, returned to Sofia from its 4-day official visit to the SFRY. Speaking to representatives of the information media upon his arrival at the airport in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the leader of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation outlined his impressions of the visit to our country and the results of the talks with high state, political and economic leaders.

Speaking about the state of relations between the two Balkan countries, Todorov said that "between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria there are some differences and open questions," including, as he said, "the so-called Macedonian question." According to this Bulgarian state and party leader, this question was discussed "openly and in a principled manner" during the visit to Belgrade. He noted in this connection that "at present, the positions of the two countries regarding these differences remain unchanged."

As can be easily seen, Stanko Todorov said nothing about the substance of the open questions and, in this connection, made no mention of the substance of the Macedonian question resulting from the failure of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to recognize the rights of the Macedonian national minority living in Bulgaria.

KRAIGHER STOPS OVER IN TUNISIA, ARRIVES IN GABON

Talks in Tunisia

LD221746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Tunis, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today made a brief stop-over in Tunisia en route to Gabon. At the Tunis Airport, Kraigher and members of the Yugoslav delegation, including Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and government member Vuko Dragasevic, were met by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and other figures. During an ensuing talks, views were exchanged on major international and bilateral questions.

Gabon Dinner Speeches

LD222254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1938 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Libreville, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation. Welcoming his guest from friendly Yugoslavia President Bongo began by saying:

"Permit me at this festive moment to greet you as a distinguished representative of a country whose President Tito was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement to which we too belong." President Bongo then spoke of his visit to Yugoslavia in 1975 and made a very positive evaluation of the work of Yugoslav enterprises which are building industrial facilities in Gabon, such as Auto-Put, Energopropjekt, INA and others.

He particularly stressed the friendship linking the two countries and pointed out the possibility of extending reciprocal cooperation. The president of Gabon stressed "the role of the policy and of the movement of nonaligned countries as a conscience of mankind, and as a factor of stabilization in international relations and in promoting economic cooperation between the developing countries."

President Bongo then quoted President Tito's words at the Havana nonaligned summit conference that "the policy of nonalignment has become a real force in the struggle for peace and stability in the world and in the establishment of new political and economic relations." The Gabonese president also spoke of the focal point of crisis in the world and set out the reasons for the present tense international situation because of military interventions, violation and sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries, and the constant threat of war. He made a positive assessment of the efforts made by Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries to overcome the present international situation.

At the end of his speech President Bongo referred to international economic problems and pointed out the need for sound preparations to start global negotiations so as to establish a new international economic system. The Gabonese president ended his toast with the following words: "We know, Mr President, that these are both our preoccupations and your preoccupations and that we are fighting a common struggle for the same ideals and for more equitable and equal relations in the world."

Replying to his host, President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher, in addition to appraising highly the results which the people of Gabon, under President Bongo's leadership, have attained in the construction of the country, stressed his pleasure that economic organizations from Yugoslavia are taking part in that development. We see this as an expression of our mutual interest, Kraigher said, but something even more than that: Our cooperation symbolizes, and with its results encourages, the necessary linking of the economies of the developing countries in which we see enormous potential opportunities for the development of each one of them. This is the joint strategic objective of both and advocated a faster and broader development of Yugoslav-Gabonese bilateral cooperation.

Stressing the special importance of cooperation between the two countries in implementing the objectives of the policy of nonalignment, particularly in the present very complex international situation, Kraigher said: "Many crises indicate the efforts of bloc powers to impose an alien will on the peoples with the use of force. For that reason the efforts of nonaligned countries to resolve the crises are also a struggle to make international relations more democratic. In this sort of situation an overwhelming part of mankind, as they have done it many times in the past, are looking at the movement and policy of nonalignment as the only factor of international relations which -- being outside the blocs and bloc divisions -- is objectively speaking in a position to offer not only a vision of stabler and more equitable relations, but also the way which, realistically speaking, leads to this objective. The responsibility of us nonaligned countries is all the greater because we are faced with the seventh summit scheduled to take place in Baghdad in the fall of this year.

We deem it indispensable, Kraigher added, that we should intensify our joint efforts so that remnants of colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, hegemonism and all forms of foreign domination be removed forever from the soil of the African Continent. This is an integral part of our broader efforts in the direction of strengthening the independence of all countries, especially the smaller ones, which more than others are exposed to outside pressure, as an essential condition for their independence and for independence further afield. Strict respect for the principles of peaceful solution of the conflicts between states has to play a special role in this respect.

All the experience so far convincingly shows that extension of disputes and their growth into conflicts not only does not contribute to the solution of the problem, but opens up the door to foreign influence and weakens the independence of those countries. This is too high a price to pay for any short-term advantage, Kraigher stressed.

President Kraigher stressed the great role of the OAU and Gabonese activity within its framework based on the principles of nonalignment. He also made a positive assessment of the contribution made by Gabon as the coordinator of cooperation among nonaligned countries in the field of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He also expressed his conviction that relying on considerable existing opportunities, Gabon will actively contribute to cooperation also in other areas envisaged by the action program of nonaligned countries. Ending his toast, Sergej Kraigher advocated closer cooperation among nonaligned countries to enable them as realistically as possible to take note of the steps which they have to take -- not only at the seventh summit, but before it too -- to enable the movement and policy of nonalignment to implement those tasks placed before them by the present very alarming international situation.

Before the dinner Gabonese President Bongo presented President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher with the highest decoration of his country. President of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher handed him the Order of the Yugoslav Grand Star, which the SFRY Presidency had conferred on the Gabonese president.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY REVIEWS EXPORTS TO U.S.

AU221712 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Summary] This year, Yugoslavia's exports to the United States could amount to a total of $700 million and thereby considerably improve Yugoslavia's trade balance. However, to achieve this goal, it is necessary to ensure greater support for the country's export trade. This was stated at today's session of a section of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia which was attended by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Aleksandar Vlajkovic reports:

This year the Yugoslav economy plans to double its exports to the United States compared to last year. But there are some doubts about the feasibility of these plans in view of the fact that in the period 1 January to 15 March of this year, Yugoslavia's exports to the United States amounted to $52 million whereas its imports from the United States were triple that amount. According to a poll taken among 25 of the largest exporters, the conditions for selling Yugoslav products in the U.S. market are difficult, the existing stimulating measures are insufficient, and no credit policy exists in this connection. At the same time, these exporters believe that Yugoslavia is insufficiently using the opportunities and the preferential treatment offered by the U.S. market. For instance, Yugoslavia is exporting to the United States only 300 of the 2,800 products which are exempted from import duties under the preferential treatment arrangement.

"Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who recently led a Yugoslav delegation on a visit to the United States, also pointed out possibilities for selling larger quantities of Yugoslav products in that market. The talks with high representatives of the U.S. administration and economy, Dragan said, showed that there is a great interest in our products as well as in higher forms of economic cooperation, primarily in joint ventures. It is for this purpose that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade will work out a program of economic cooperation which will then be finalized at the forthcoming meeting of our own and American economic representatives in Dubrovnik and at a meeting at the Zagreb fair which has already been agreed upon. Zvone Dragan emphasized that sufficient quantities of products should be ensured for our exports and that, for this purpose, the new "imports for the sake of exports" measure of the Federal Executive Council would soon being to be implemented. This measure will not burden the balance of payments positions of the republics and provinces. The Federal Executive Council has also pledged with its measures to stimulate the economy's income interest in exporting our products to the United States. Amendments to the law on joint ventures are also being prepared to enable an increase in joint ventures."

SPILJAK ADDRESSES SOVIET TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD181418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Presidency member of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak has stated the satisfaction with the successful development of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Mika Spiljak heads a delegation of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Confederation at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions which began two days ago in Moscow.

Addressing today congress participants Mika Spiljak spoke of the postwar economic and social development of Yugoslavia and the role that Yugoslav trade unions had in this process. Mika Spiljak also said that in Yugoslavia, just as in other socialist countries, consequences of the economic crisis in the world are being felt, but he stressed that Yugoslav trade unions and the Yugoslav working class as a whole are continually investing efforts to overcome these difficulties.

BELGRADE PRESS ON PRISTINA DORM DISTURBANCE

BORBA Report

AU221426 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 82 p 3

[R.B. report]

[Text] At about 2250 last night, an airplane flew low over the student dormitories in Pristina. A large number of students from all the dormitories except dormitory No 5 leaned out of their windows and followed the flight of the plane with whistling.

The disturbance of public peace and order at that time of the night lasted about 5 minutes. Afterwards everything was quiet and there were no further excesses, we were told at the administrative offices of the dormitories.

POLITIKA Complaint

AU221428 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 82 p 5

[Z.Z. report]

[Text] Pristina, 19 Mar -- Last night at about 2200, the residents of the student center in Pristina again disturbed the residents of student dormitories by whistling and shouting.

The residents of the student center leaned out of their windows on 17 March, too, shouted "spies," and threw bottles. This has happened frequently since 11 March. A statement was issued on the incident last night, but only for the editorial offices in the province.

Such occurrences cause disquiet among the citizens and they also show that the enemy has found a refuge in the student center, and that all the measures taken by now have not helped to stabilize the situation and to isolate the group of instigators. It must be said that the students disturb peace and order in full view of the duty teachers at the center.

PRISTINA COMMENTARY ON RENEWED ALBANIAN ATTACKS

LD222346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- Pristina Radio and Television transmitted a commentary this evening in connection with the latest attacks by Albanian propaganda through the paper ZERI I POPULLIT. The commentary says:

Yesterday's issue of ZERI I POPULLIT, decorated with the speech by the "ideologist" of the Albanian Workers' Party Ramiz Alia, places its anti-Yugoslav campaign on the platform of a paternal duty for the faith of Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia.

In its blindness of propaganda haste, the leadership in Tirana not only does not stop in its attempts to clothe itself in Marxist and class rags, it hates everything progressive and it hates precisely because everything which is progressive is outside Albania's border. The affirmation of the Albanians in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia has been realized and is realized not only in the cultural and political sphere but also further afield in spheres which do not have and do not wish to have anything in common with Enver Hoxha's fortress. In its shortsightedness, the "ideologist" of the Albanians Workers' Party also becomes the vociferous voice of world circles which are allegedly preoccupied with the present and the future of Albanians in Yugoslavia.

The absurdity has no limits. The Albanian leadership, in bewailing the fate of Kosovo, today in fact takes into the service of its deeply nationalistic platform the world which was proclaimed a long time ago as anticommunist, imperialist, social-imperialist, revisionist, racist, and who knows what else? Ramiz Alia -- and this also means the leadership of the Albanian Workers' Party which has never been known to accept and does not accept that nationalism, and thus also Albanian nationalism, is a typically bourgeois ideology -- put himself forward as the only arbitrary protector of everything Albanian in the world, of the national value of the Albanian people, all of which is allegedly being brutally trampled underfoot and devalued in Yugoslavia. The latest ideological intonation is short-lived. Tirana both wants and aspires at inciting fresh troubles and demonstrations in Kosovo. It now tries to transfer the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism -- a struggle which is waged more and more with communist and internationalistic resolve by the members of the Albanian nationality together with the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia -- with typical Stalinist shortsightedness, to the sphere of struggle allegedly against the genuine national interests of the Albanians in Kosovo and in Yugoslavia in general.

This show most clearly that the inner party and state leadership of Albania has lost all the class criteria for drawing a demarcation line between nationalism and the national, between the progressive and the reactionary, and that it draws the line of demarcation between national affirmation and fratrididal hatred -- and it is preceisely this seed that it is trying to sow on Kosovo's soil. Nobody has any need to worry about Naim, Bajram Curi and Noli, for their national authority and greatness in Kosovo. Least of all Tirana, which has never found it necessary to condemn for a single moment the nationalistic and chauvinist trends, not even those of the Fishta type. All this shows the deeply nationalistic content of the policy pursued by the Albanian leading team against Yugoslavia. And despite this, we can say that all those tribunes of the national renaissance whom the Albanian leadership allegedly wants to protect from, we quote, "Yugoslav and Greater Serbian inquisition," are contained in all the school programs in all parts of Yugoslavia inhabited by Albanians.

In the speech published in ZERI I POPULLIT and carried by Tirana Radio, the secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party tries to lecture on cold-bloodedness, realism and objectivity. This is done by the side which is very vociferous in inciting struggle against everything progressive, against everything which leads to stability and peace in the Balkans and the world. Therefore, we do not expect this leading team in Albania to change its attitudes which are not merely fanatic but also reactionary.

The speech carried by ZERI I POPULLIT in its yesterday's issue, as well as other earlier statements regardless of how nihilistic they might be regarding the position of Albanians in Yugoslavia, can in no way shake the resolve of the progressive forces of Albanian nationality and of progressive forces of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the struggle against the unbridled ideology of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This unshakable resolve we have expressed and are expressing, with the greatest degree of maturity, in the general struggles for the stabilization of the political security situation, the commentary of Pristina Radio and Television says.

RESULTS OF KOSOVO ELECTIONS ASSESSED

Kosovo LC Presidium Session

LD222348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its enlarged session today under the chairmanship of Veli Deva, the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee Presidium discussed a report on the elections in associated labor and on general elections in the province.

It was noted that the political mood of the working people, citizens and young people in Kosovo and their loyalty to the socialist self-management system and the policy of the LCY were particularly evident: a massive participation in the elections (over 92 percent), a festive mood prevailing at all polling stations in the province, democratic procedures during the pre-electoral and electoral activity, etc. It was announced that the Presidium has decided that LC municipal committees, especially the LC at the university, should analyze the elections and draw realistic political conclusions and evaluations on which future ideopolitical tasks for the implementation of the LCY political platform and the action program of the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee will be based for the stabilization of the situation in the province.

Azem Vlasi Comments

LD221854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Summary] Pristina, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- It was announced by the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo that of a total of 748,492 electors on the electoral register 690,606 voters, or 92.29 percent, voted for the delegations and delegates in sociopolitical and self-management interest communities. This, according to Azem Vlasi, president of the provincial conference, was one of the most significant indications that the elections were successfully carried out.

"This response of the working people and of our citizens, Vlasi stressed during an interview with journalists, is also a unique expression of the political mood and a reflection of their orientation for the further development of the delegate system, of socialist self-management, for LCY policy and for the continuation of Tito's road. It is also a reply by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Kosovo to the enemies who have been operating during the past year in the province against our socialist self-management system, Vlasi stressed."

Azem Vlasi added that the success of the elections is due to well-prepared pre-electoral and electoral activity. "Vlasi said in conclusion that during the general election yesterday no serious problem or excess was observed to detract from the overall results of voting. He also praised the involvement of the public information media and their contribution to the successful elections."

STOJANOVIC SPEECH TO BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PLENUM

LD221502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- In every activity we must take account of who is applauding us and why, so that we do not find ourselves by chance on the same political platform as forces opposed to self-management. We have our own system and therefore in the fight on the path of the League of Communists policy we must reject any alliance imposed on us aggressively in certain phases, as well as in certain ideological and political approaches.

This was said by Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, at the recent session of this republic's Central Committee at which certain current ideopolitical trends were discussed.

The president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee spoke about the characteristics of the current political situation. He said, among other things, that the grouping and (?alliance) of all anti-self-management and antisocialist forces is noticeable. Along with this, various types of ideological trends are manifested in our society, particularly at this time. Their exponents cannot automatically be included in this category, all the more because many of the ideological phenomena take place in the League of Communists itself. In Stojanovic's view, all these forces represent an expression of forceful resistance to the development of socialist self-management. Naturally, he added, we cannot treat all the exponents of these phenomena as if they are all the same.

The president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee then spoke about the information media. He emphasized that it is no coincidence that in some discussions presented by individual information media and in articles by some individuals, Bosnia-Hercegovina has been a target, even on the part of some League of Communists members. This phenomenon has causes of which we should not be ashamed. In particular, Stojanovic said, I see no reason why we should defend ourselves against anything or anyone. We are conscious of our own weaknesses, and we would never have erred had we not had them, or had they been fewer. We must consider even more realistically everything that is present and connected with us, and everything that hinders or contributes insufficiently to continued self-management development. Constructive criticism is welcome and needs to be interpreted as help. However, tendentious accusations and attacks which are not isolated to one environment are another matter.

Other environments are also targets. Clearly it is a matter of an attitude toward certain values and trends of our revolution. Therefore, when one attempts to make a basic assessment of the direction of the attack by these undoubtedly connected phenomena, it seems that it is most important to conclude that it is, basically and most frequently, a question of an attack on the system of self-management and the class content of our revolution. The struggle in preparation for the forthcoming congresses, and after them, will basically be around this. Recently, Stojanovic judged, certain negative tendencies have penetrated individual information media. There are increasing numbers of instances in which, allegedly in the name of truth and democracy, standpoints and interpretations alien to real truth and socialist self-management democracy are given space. When we speak about these phenomena in the information media we bear in mind everything positive that has been achieved in their development.

Stojanovic emphasized that some phenomena -- because of their frequency -- need to be the object of more regular analysis and specific political action by the League of Communists. Thus every environment must relate primarily to phenomena in their own information media. The fact that some information media are mentioned more frequently does not mean subjectivism in relation to them or an ill-intentioned attitude. Such mention has a real basis.

It is clear that there is a desire to give the impression that in our society only some of the information media have become fighters for the truth, and all others are against the truth, or that someone in our society suppresses the truth. However, it is not a question of this. Behind this there is something quite complex and dangerous. Those same individuals from among a section of the information media, allegedly in the name of truth, present untruths and half-truths and -- in opposition to the Constitution, law and moral norms -- crudely criticize people, while at the same time calling themselves democrats and fighters for freedom. They frighten people, using any means. History and history of socialist society, has demonstrated what this means. Such people do not write untruths because they do not know the truth. On the contrary, untruths have a certain political aim. Hence it is no coincidence that some issues are being raised even 4 or 5 years later in order to blacken individual Muslim cadres who are members of the LCY Presidium from Bosnia-Hercegovina, and leaders in the town of Sarajevo in a presumptive way, outside all legal and moral norms.

In Stojanovic's view, the greatest problem is why and how these forces are allowed room in the information media. If by freedom and democracy we mean the media's yielding to the enemy so as to hold polemics with him, then I say immediately that I am not in favor of this for the simple reason that a true class approach to this problem does not permit such stupidity.

In conclusion, Stojanovic emphasized that it is very significant that we wage a resolute battle with the phenomena under disussion, but that at the same time we do not suppress criticism and self-criticism. We do not want to include among the enemies and the malicious those citizens who criticize us, either because we do not inform them or because we are not waging the battle forcefully and remain silent, or because we fail as individuals or organs. Unless we separate one from the other this would be very harmful and would, in fact, act as grist to the enemy's mill, Nilola Stojanovic said.

PROVISIONAL POLLING FIGURES IN ELECTIONS NOTED

LD222340 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- A massive turnout was recorded at the delegational elections yesterday in the Yugoslav Republics of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

According to incomplete date, over 90 percent of registered voters in Serbia without the autonomous provinces have cast their votes. Estimates are that the response will prove much greater when the data on the results of voting in some remote polling places in municipalities are received.

In the Autonomous Province of Kosovo which is part of the Republic of Serbia, 93.3 percent registered voters have cast their votes.

President of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Kosovo Azem Vlasi assessed the results of the voting as an expression of the political mood of voters and a reflection of their committment to the policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and to the continuation along Tito's path.

In the autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which is also a part of the Republic of Serbia, about 95 percent registered voters have cast their votes.

In Croatia, 87.5 percent voters have cast their votes for the chambers of associated labour. The complete results of the elections are not yet known.

According to incomplete data, 90.75 percent of registered voters in Bosnia-Hercegovina have cast their votes at the delegational elections.

The delegational elections in the three Yugoslav republics were held in a festive atmosphere and accompanied by numerous sports and cultural events.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TRINIDAD, TOBAGO -- Dr Janko Lazarevski, Yugoslav ambassador for the English speaking countries of the Caribbean, yesterday presented his credentials to Emmanuel Ellis Innocent Clarke, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. On this occasion, the mutual desire of the two nonaligned countries was expressed to promote cooperation, both bilateral and in the wider international arena. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Mar 82 p 7 AU]